MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

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AGRICULTURE.

Farm Work for August.

The English hay harvest is now principally over, the wheat and the rye are in the barn, in stacks, or in shocks, and the early oats are cradled and secured. We have now a little time for breathing, for there are some meadows which ought not to be cut early. They are injured much by not being suffered to remain till seed enough will be scattered over them for another season.

FOWL MEADOW GRASS.

This kind of grass has not yet spread through the Commonwealth, and it seems not to extend to a great distance from the place of its first discovery. *Fowls* are supposed to have been the first carriers of it to the extensive meadows of Dedham in the county of Norfolk; and hence its name, *Fowl meadow*.

This kind of grass seems to be known to but few of our farmers. Yet all who have any knowledge of it value it highly for farm stock. It delights in low lands, not very wet, nor very dry. It seems not to be injured for hay when it is allowed to stand till its seeds shatter out, and it is essential to its permanency to let it stand long enough to lose on the ground a portion of its seed for the next season.

We believe that all attempts to force its growth on tillage lands, or on any but brook meadows, have failed And where it once flourished in perfection it has latterly disappeared; either from early cutting or from altering the condition of meadow bottoms by means of mill dams and ditching. A little increase of moisture by flowing is as fatal to it as a diminution of it by ditching. Fowl meadow has often yielded a ton and a half to the acre, without a shadow of cultivation or dressing, and it is valued three fourths as high as merchantable English hay. Still we know so little of what is necessary to make it permanent in our fresh meadows that we cannot give our friends much encouragement to introduce it.

OTHER MEADOW GRASSES.

There are various other wild grasses that grow spontaneously in our brook meadows bearing seeds and making very good hay for young stock. The common hassock grass bears but little seed and it may be cut at any time when it has grown large enough; but the seed grasses will often gain upon this and upon other poor sorts of meadow grass, provided they are allowed to stand till their seeds mature, and to scatter some over the surface.

Ish, it is advisable to delay the cutting till the middle of August, or even September in preference to cutting early. Cattle will eat such hay quite as well as when cut sooner. Farmers often call all these *sour grasses*, for they know that cattle refuse to eat them green. If the juices of these grasses are sour may they not possibly become sweeter by standing till maturity as sour fruits grow better with age. Some peaches and pears must be eaten as soon as they have come to their growth. But the crab apple and many others must be kept a long time before they are fit for use.

Boys are fond of having all the haying done as soon as possible; and some men fear they shall be laughed at if they don't finish their haying by the almanack. The consequence is that many brook meadows are cut too soon. The hay is not so good as it would otherwise be, and the burthen is diminished by too early cutting.

PLOUGHING AND SEEDING.

Before the month runs out the plough should be moving. The stubble ground should be turned to prepare it for the next season. August is the best month to destroy worms by means of the plough, and August is generally the safest month for sowing grass seeds.

SOWING ON GREEN SWARD.

We trust our readers will not forget the importance of that branch of the new husbandry which for several years we have been urging them to try. We shall say more upon it before the month elapses, but we invite attention to it now that people may be preparing for it in due season. For only a small proportion of our New England farmers have yet made trial of the new mode, and it takes a long time to introduce any great changes in the modes of farming.

It is well known to most of our farmers that the old English practice of sowing grass seed in the the spring with English grain, is attended with much risk. If the weather is dry when the grain is cradled the admitting of the sun upon it suddenly kills the young blades that have been nurtured in the shade, and great loss of profit ensues. Some prefer to delay sowing till the stubble is ploughed. Others sow after cradling the grain and harrow the seed in. But this is not a sure mode of seeding.

To avoid these risks; to avoid planting too much; to avoid planting low and wet grounds; to facilitate the renovation of as much sward land annually as our means will permit; and to secure our young grass from the effects of summer suns and winter frosts; we have adopted a plan that, after many years trial, we have no hesitation in recommending strongly to others.

We plough much of our greensward, which needs turning, in the month of August, or early in September. Turn it flat, roll down the furrows, spread on compost manure, fifteen or twenty loads per acre, harrow thoroughly lengthwise of the furrows, not to tear up the sods, then sow grass seed only, and bury the seed with a brush harrow.

Pursue this course and if you have land that is proper for grass and easy to be ploughed you will not fail to raise more grass and hay, your most profitable crops, than in any other mode that we have seen practiced. As grass exhausts your land but little, if you will save all your manures *and not plant too much* you may render your soil richer from year to year, your increasing fodder giving an increase of stock, and this in turn an increase of manure.

All this may be done with less labor, with less exhaustion of land, and with far more profit than using all your manures in tilling, and raising crops that scarcely repay your labor while they tend to make your land poor.

MANURES.

After English haying is over, the first business is to see that your manures are ripening for use. All that was left in the spring and all that has since been made should be used in August or September, if you have any lands to be laid down to grass. If you have compost heaps that are not likely to be fine enough to spread on the surface to be incorporated with the soil, it should be overhauled again; this hastens their decomposition. If you have manure in your cowyards, intended for grass land, it should be piled and worked over and mixed to prepare it for spreading.

The hog pen, the drain from the house, and the backhouse, must be kept constantly supplied with mould or peat to preserve and to keep the atmosphere pure. You will have time enough for this now, the most busy season being past.

BUDDING TREES.

August is the principal month for budding trees. If you know not how to set buds, almost any gardener will tell you. On inspection you will learn more in ten minutes than by reading half a day. We would remark that buds are often lost by late setting. The stocks should be growing. Nursery trees in ground well tilled will continue to grow through the month. You can set three or four buds in a nursery as quick as you will one scion. It is generally advisable to set buds very close to the ground. Buds are in danger from dry weather; the north side of the stock should be chosen to insert them. Strings of yarn or matting are made use of to keep the bark close. Would not our nursery men do well to apply something that would exclude the air entirely for a time? Some kind of paste or plaster might prove more useful than a thread tied around. For threads do not exclude the air, and they bind too tight in a short time unless they are loosened.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MOWING BUSHES.

SIR:—I should like to know if the question is yet settled as to the right time to mow bushes. Some think June is the best month. Others prefer August; and I have seen bushes mowed twice; once in June and again in August. Some think the moon should be consulted; while others use the bush scythe when they have nothing else to do. If there is much difference in the time in regard to the effect to be produced, I should like to learn it from you or some of your correspondents.

Yours, &c., ECONOMY.

Salem, N. H., July 25th.

☞ It is not good economy generally, to spend much time with a bush scythe. Lands that are too rough and rocky for the plough may be let alone after the wood is cut off and they will grow to wood again. In many towns south of Boston farmers are suffering parts of their pasture lands to run to wood. They think they can realize more from them than from tillage or pasture land. If such lands had been suffered to remain in wood the lots would have yielded vastly more than after clearing, burning, trees are young enough to send up new shoots, you have a new lot ready for cutting in less than half the time it would take from seeds planted or from a new growth as it springs up in pastures that have long been fed.

One would suppose that we have not too large a proportion of pasture land within thirty miles of the city. Yet you see the owners of land within that distance find but little time to attend to their pasture lands. Some mow the bushes annually, but this is a very discouraging business let it be done at any season of the year. Probably August is as good a time for cutting them with the scythe as any month in the season. Sometimes you will kill a large proportion of the bushes by once mowing, at other times you seem to increase their number. We could never learn any certain rule about the time of cutting.

But farmers are now coming into the practice of cutting their bushes with a ploughshare and coulter. By this mode the bushes and the moss may all be turned to manure. Would it not be advisable for every farmer to either sell such pasture lands as he cannot find time to plough occasionally, or to let them run to wood? All creation may yet be made subservient to our wants. The very ledges in our wilds may all be needed for some purpose. Meantime let the wood grow and cover them where it will, and let us employ our time to make better that portion of land which can be ploughed.

[Editor.

POTATO BLOSSOMS.

MR. EDITOR:—Is it a fact that potatoes yield better when you pluck off the blossoms? I have seen some suggestions of the kind, but I have seen no actual trials to test the principle. If you have tried it please to let us have the facts.

Yours, &c., POTATO PATCH.

Roxbury, July 27th.

☞ Several farmers tells us they have increased their crops of potatoes by plucking off all the blossoms soon after they appear. We have often heard such statements but have never made trial in a field of potatoes; that is the place where the principle must be tested.

It may be that preventing the seeding of the plant will have some effect on the roots, though some potatoes have so few blossoms that it would seem impossible to gain much by destroying them. It is a very easy matter to try an experiment of this kind, and we hope a number of trials will be made.

[Editor.

SOWING GRASS SEEDS—WHAT TIME BEST.

MR. EDITOR;—I wish to inquire your opinion in regard to sowing down low swampy land. Is the best time early in the fall or late? Or perhaps you will say prepare your ground this fall and sow the seed on the last snow next winter. If you feel willing to give your views on the subject you will much oblige one of your subscribers. H. ALDEN.

East Bridgewater, July 24, 1844.

☞ We never sow grass seed *for mowing*, on the snow in the spring, unless to fill up vacancies where it has not taken well. For pasturing we sow on the late snows, when we are not prepared sooner.

For mowing, the best time of sowing is unquestionably in August, when the weather is good.—Herdegrass and red top, sown at that time, will live through the winter, provided you put on a *top dressing* and mix it well with the soil.

Sometimes the weather is too dry, and it is necessary to wait till rain comes. The first week in September answers well. Any time in September is preferable to spring sowing. [Editor.

REVIEW OF MR. DANA'S GEOLOGY OF SOIL.

THE most striking effect on the mind in perusing Mr. Dana's Muck Manual, is the manner in which he assumes deductive facts at will, and his dogmatic mode of forcing them on the reader, without in any instance offering a reason for his bold assumptions.

At page 7, he asserts, that "however named and classed are the rocks of the earth's surface, they have one common origin, the molten-matter of the globe. Hence, having a common origin, their ultimate chemical constituents are similar.

What says Buckland?—"Geology has already proved by physical evidence, that the surface of the globe has not existed in its actual state from eternity, *but has advanced through a series of creative operations*, succeeding one another at long and definite intervals of time." Page 20, vol. 1st.

Mr. Dana, page 9, says, "The chemical constitution of all rocks is similar." Again page 10, "The trappean and fossiliferous rocks contain the most lime and magnesia; the granitic and non-fossiliferous, the most silex. The amount of this difference is about from four to seven per cent.; yet notwithstanding this, the general chemical constitution of all rocks approaches so nearly to identity, that this may be laid down as the first principle in agricultural chemistry, *that there is one rock, consequently one soil.*"

We must infer from this, that the chemical constituents of granitic and calcareous rocks are the same; and also that the same soil will be produced from the debris of the two rocks. I need not point out to any chemist, mineralogist, or geologist, the absurdity of such an unwarranted assumption!!

Mr. Dana goes on to assert, page 10, that 'to the farmer, all soil is primary. The question then arises, how do rocks and soil affect vegetation? As a consequence of the first proposition, it may be laid down as the second principle of agricultural chemistry *that rocks do not affect the vegetation which covers them.*"

The first proposition is evidently absurd, that "all soil is primary;" but if true, what connexion is there between this and the deduction, that "rocks do not affect vegetation?"

In answer to this unsupported assertion of Mr. D., I would ask him, why the soils covering limestone rocks are in all countries the most productive? Sir Humphrey Davy says, "The productiveness of soil must likewise be influenced by the nature of the subsoil, or the earthy or stony strata on which they rest, and this circumstance ought to be particularly attended to in considering their chemical nature, and the system of agricultural improvement."

At page 21, Mr. D. makes the following remarkable and extraordinary assertions!! "The same uniformity of chemical composition characterizes soil, which characterizes rocks; that is great similarity, but not identity, and it is on limited patches only, that soil partakes decidedly of the character of the underlaying rocks."

"The extensive analysis of soil, executed by the geological surveyor of Massachusetts, taken from every variety of rock-formation, presents a remarkable uniformity, both of chemical constitution, and mineralogical composition of the earthy ingredients. The same truth is presented by the analysis of soil from various parts of the globe. *It is a conclusion, warranted by the widest examination*, that the mineral constituents of 100 parts of the soil of our globe, is composed of sand or silicates 89.28; salts of lime 00.85."

The extracts I have made afford a fair specimen of Mr. Dana's reasoning in his geology of soils.—It is throughout a series of dogmatic assertions totally unsupported by scientific facts. Europe has produced many celebrated analyzers of soils, and their results are altogether at variance with Mr. Dana's positive assertions. Vauquelin was an analyzer of soils, and the process prescribed by him, in the Annales de Chemie, 30th vol., is the best which has ever been offered. Yauvr. Berthier, Pope, as able chemists in our own country, have been analysers of soils, and not one of them ever gave such results as appears in Mr. Dana's geology of soil.

I shall quote three results of analysis of soils, two by Sir H. Davy, and one by M. Tillet, all widely distant from each other. Sir H. Davy remarks that "those soils that are the most productive of corn [grain] contain always considerable proportions of aluminous or calcareous (lime) earth, and most generally both, in a finely divided state."

"The quantity of calcareous earth is however very various, and in some cases exceedingly small. A very fertile corn soil from Ormiston in East Lothian afforded in a hundred parts only eleven parts of calcareous earth; the finely-divided clay amounted to forty-five parts."

"A soil from the low lands of Somersetshire, celebrated for producing excellent crops of wheat and beans without manure; I found to consist of 11 per cent. of sand, chiefly siliceous, about 70 per cent. of lime, about 5 per cent. of vegetable matter, and other minor ingredients."

The most productive soils around Paris, was found by M. Tillet, "to be composed of 36 per cent. of aluminous clay, 24 per cent. of river-sand, partly siliceous, and 37 per cent. of limestone."

Here we have correct analyses of productive soils from Scotland, England, and France; the first containing 11 per cent. of lime and 45 alumina: the second requiring no manure, 70 per cent. of lime, and the third more than 36 per cent. Yet in the face of such high authority, Mr. Dana decides that "in the mineral constituents of 100 parts of the soil of our globe, there exists but a fraction of one per cent. of lime." As he obtained his information from the analysis of the soil of Massachusetts, we can no longer be surprised at the sterility of that state, and at her having to buy the principal portion of her grain from more favored states.

Mr. Dana admits that limited patches only of the soil of the globe may partake of the character of the under laying rocks. Such admission is not required to disprove the positions laid down by him. Without knowing anything of geology, it must be evident to the most unscientific observer that Infinite Wisdom did not place such immense layers of carboniferous rock, covering the face of valleys and mountains of more than half of the surface of the globe, without designing it for beneficial purposes. The sun and air decompose such rocks on the surface, the rains wash off the parts decomposed, carries it into the valleys, where it mixes with various other matters, and the carbonic gas supplies vegetation with more than 60 per cent. of its food. If only a fraction of one per cent. of lime were found in the soil of the globe, then must the evident wisdom and benevolence of the Supreme have been overruled. As this is impossible, the probability is that man has misinterpreted his operative action.

Even granting the absurd theory of Mr. Dana, that "there is but one rock and one soil," his analysis of that rock and soil is anything but correct; and if he obtained his information from the geological surveyor of Massachusetts, then must we decide that the surveyor was, to say the least, a very incompetent analyzer. Mr. D., page 8, classifies the primitive rocks, as granite, gneiss, sienite, greenstone, porphyry, basalt, &c. Let us see whether these rocks afford 89.28 silex, and only 85 of one per cent. of lime.

Primitive granite is composed of silex, 68, alumina 14, lime 2.33, potash 9. Granite is composed of silex, mica, and felspar, and the above analysis is taken on the supposition that each are in equal quantities, but it is well known that the felspar is generally the predominating material, which would lessen the proportion of silex materially, and increase the alumina and lime.

Gneiss contains much less silex than primitive granite, more alumina, and more oxide of iron.

Sienite is distinguished from granite by the presence of hornblende—this mineral contains 42 silex, 12 alumina, 11 lime, 2.25 magnesia, 30 oxide of iron. Red felspar is the predominating material in sienite—components 62 silex, 17 alumina, 3 lime, 13 potash.

In greenstone the hornblende predominates, silex and mica are rarely found in it; the felspar is in this mineral always green or greenish. See components as above.

Porphyry is a compound rock, varying much in its base and in its mineral structure, containing quartz and felspar in a crystalline state.

Basalt varies much in its properties, it gives from 42 to 56 silex, from 15 to 30 alumina, from 8 to 10 lime, and from 8 to 25 iron.

In my next I shall review Mr. Dana's chemistry of soil. WM. PARTRIDGE.

[Amer. Agriculturist.

RAILROADS.

MR. EDITOR.—It is a public evil, whenever farmers grow disheartened in their appropriate business, and are induced from any cause to depreciate their own profession. In our country this evil has often been painfully felt, and what seems particularly lamentable in the case, more frequently from imaginary than any real difficulties or discouragements. Our farmers have looked at fortunes, which had been suddenly accumulated in great political changes and the consequent inequalities in the commercial advantages of different nations, and have rashly concluded the field of labor must ever be the abiding place of penury, that it is only in the field of speculation wealth can be acquired.

The progress of every country in population and wealth must give rise to many new inventions and various improvements in manufactures and facilities of intercommunication. These improvements, in their natural order, are promotive of the general interest, but it is very difficult in the progress of them, it is next to impossible, to convince every class of citizens that such will be the final result. The farmers are particularly adverse to whatever may oblige them to vary their course of cultivation, or go to any new market for the disposal of surplus products. They seem as confident, as was Job, that all changes must be against them. Hence it is that so many are found calling loudly for the protection and encouragement of the agricultural interest, and at the same time setting their faces steadfastly against every measure proposed for its advancement. The opening of new markets for surplus products and providing new facilities for reaching those markets, cannot fail ultimately to promote the agricultural interest.

It is true that in the commencement and progress of such improvements, the habits of many individuals may be interrupted, and perhaps their prosperity temporarily checked, but, who can reasonably desire a temporary prosperity, with the certain prospect of embarrassments in the business and obstacles to the prosperity of all his successors! If there be those who can cherish such a desire, they certainly have profited very little by examples of philanthropy and patriotism set us by our fathers.

At the present time many of our farmers seem greatly disturbed that the Commonwealth is to be intersected in so many directions by railroads. They use strong language in the case and pronounce such improvements the annihilation of the most attractive interests in their profession. Are there any facts in experience, to justify these saddening forebodings? Have new facilities in travelling ever obstructed the general prosperity of any country? Have not the views, expressed by Adam Smith more than sixty years ago, proved correct in the experience of every nation? "Good roads, canals, and navigable rivers, by diminishing the expense of carriage, put the remote parts of the country more nearly upon a level with those in the neighborhood of the town. They are upon that account the greatest of all improvements. They encourage the cultivation of the remote, which must always be the most extensive circle of the country. They are advantageous to the town by breaking down the monopoly of the country in its neighborhood. They are advantageous even to that part of the country. Though they introduce some rival commodities into the old market, they open many new markets to its produce. Monopoly, besides, is a great enemy to good management, which can never be universally established but in consequence of that self defence. It is not more than nine years ago that some of the counties in the neighborhood of London, petitioned the Parliament against the extension of the turnpike roads into the remoter counties. These remoter counties, they pretended, from the cheapness of labor, would be able to sell their grass and corn cheaper, in the London market, than themselves, and would thereby reduce their rents, and ruin their cultivation. Their rents, however, have risen, and their cultivation has been improved, since that time." M. A.

Pembroke, July 15, 1844.

[Old Colony Memorial.

ALPACCA.

Probably few ladies who wear and admire the beautiful fabric called Alpacca, are aware of the source of its production. The Alpacca is a wool-bearing animal, indigenous to South America, and is one of four varieties, which bear general points of resemblance to each other.—The Lama, one of these varieties, has been long known, and often described; but it is only within a few years that the Alpacca has been considered of sufficient importance to merit particular notice.

Nine-tenths of the wool of the Alpacca is black, the remainder being partly white, red, and grizzled. It is of very long staple, often reaching twelve inches, and resembles soft, glossy hair—which character is not lost by dyeing. The Indians in the South American mountains manufacture nearly all their clothing from this wool, and are enabled to appear in black dresses, without the aid of the dyer.—Both the Lama and Alpacca are, perhaps, even more valuable to the natives as beasts of burden than as wool-bearing animals, and the obstinacy of both when irritated is well known. The importance of this animal has been already considered by the English, in their hat, woollen and stuff trade, and an essay on the subject has been published by Dr. Hamilton, of London, from which some of these details are collected.

The wool is so remarkable, being a jet black, glossy, silk-like hair, that it is fitted for the production of textile fabrics differing from all others, occupying a medium position between wool and silk. It is now mingled with other materials in such a singular manner, that while a particular dye will affect those, it will leave the Alpacca wool with its original black color, and thus give rise to great diversity.

When the value of this commodity became appreciated in England, it became an important question whether the animal itself could be reared in the country. From the power possessed by the Alpacca of living on very scanty herbage, it has been proposed to introduce the animal into those districts of Scotland and Ireland, where the English sheep cannot flourish. Mr. Walton, a recent writer on this subject, remarks: "To the tender of an Andes flock, the snow storm is disarmed of all its terrors, and as the stranger, when naturalized among us, would feed upon herbage, left behind by the cattle and sheep which had gone over the ground before him, he would not consequently interfere with the pasturage of our present herds and flocks, nor diminish in the slightest degree the provision of food reserved for them. The income which a farmer would derive from this new breeding-stock will be readily calculated when it is taken into account that the South-Down fleece seldom weighs more than two pounds, whereas the Alpacca yields from six to eight, and this wool always commands a higher price, besides keeping, for seven years, if the market should be low."

The late Duchess of York introduced the Alpacca as a denizen in her pleasure grounds, as did likewise the late Countess of Liverpool.—The Earl of Derby, at Knowles, has a small flock of Alpaccas, some of which were born upon the estate; and one, a fine male, has wool eighteen or twenty inches in length. At the Glasgow meeting of the British Association in 1840, Mr. Dawson introduced the subject, and stated the grounds on which its rearing in England may be advocated. Among the matters adduced by Mr. Dawson, was the following: "that the Alpacca wool is generally free from grease, and differs materially from the sheep, attributable to its perspiring through the skin, and consequently not requiring the artificial protection of smearing with tar and other substances injurious to the wool as far as the manufacture is concerned, and in shearing the animal requires no washing preparatory to the operation." Another point, considered not less singular and valuable, is that of "their peculiar coat of silky wool proving a complete protection against an atmosphere at all times excessively humid, and against the deluging rain, which, among the Andes, continues to fall upwards of four months in the year; thus rendering them well suited to the Grampian and other mountainous districts of Scotland." Lastly, the "animal is not only capable of undergoing great fatigue, but likewise lives on mountain herbage, little better than a kind of withered grass, and in times of scarcity, has been sustained several days without water, taking only a handful of maize."—A few of these animals have been introduced into this country, but at present the attempt can only be regarded as an experiment. [Pittsburgh American.

PRICE OF CLOTHING IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES. It is generally supposed that clothing is much cheaper in England than in this country. Travellers always say so, and ship masters and sailors always believe it. We have been a little sceptical on this point, ever since we saw a gentleman boasting of the cheapness of a garment which he obtained in England, but which on investigation proved to be no cheaper than the price in the United States. He had been deceived in the representation of the quantity of cloth required for it, and hence supposed it very cheap. We have now before us in a London paper, the advertisement of a distinguished house of Merchant Tailors, and their advertised prices are but very little lower than those of our own Clothing dealers in this town, and of Oak Hall, in Boston. It is of course difficult for us to judge precisely, because we do not know the qualities of cloth which the English and American dealers designate as as first, second and third, nor do we know the style of making up. But as some of our readers may have better facilities for judging, we give the London Tailor's scale of prices:

A first class Frock suit is priced at $21; do Dress coat suit $20; Frock coat $12 50 to $13 75; Dress coat £11 to $12 50; Pants $5; Vest $2 50.

Second class Frock suit $17 50; do Dress coat suit $16 25; Frock coat $11 25; Dress coat $10-50; Pants $4; Vest $2.

Third class Frock suit $15; do Dress suit $14; Frock coat $9 75; Dress coat $9 25; Pants $3; Vest $1 75.

Our readers will perceive that the scale of prices is but little lower than the prices here. In the making up department the prices are given as follows:

Making a suit in the *best style* $4 62; do Dress coat $3 12 1-2; do Frock coat $3; Pants $1 to 1 12 1-2; do Vest 87 1-2c to $1.

We ought perhaps to remark that the English dealers are very particular in their advertisements. It would be a dishonor to the greatest shaver among them, to be detected in advertising goods which he had not, or advertising a good article at a certain price and then showing an inferior. These who would not hesitate to cheat in a private bargain, would not encounter this disgrace, because in this they are watched rigidly by rivals who would instantly expose them. The English dealer has to pay a duty to government on every advertisement which he inserts, equal to the price of it in this country, and he makes it a point that they shall be fully relied on.

WOOL. The blot of slavery rests upon the United State, in Great Britain, or in any other country except Spain. In the latter country the flocks are owned exclusively by the nobility, or by the crown. In 1791, a small flock was sent to the Elector of Saxony, as a present from the King of Spain, whence the entire product of Saxony wool, now of such immense value. Before the breaking out of the last war between this country and Great Britain, Col. Humphreys, of Connecticut, succeeded in getting a few Merino sheep brought out of Spain, though their exportation was prohibited under penalty of being sent to the galleys for life.

In 1809, during the second invasion of Spain by the French, some of the valuable crown flocks were sold to raise money. Our Consul at Lisbon, (Mr. Jarvis,) purchased fourteen hundred head, and sent them to this country. Previously, however, Mr. Livingston obtained a few sheep of the Spanish breed, as a present, in 1792. A portion of the pure unmixed merino blood from these flocks are to be found in Vermont at this time. Such was the origin of the immense flocks of fine-wooled sheep in the United States and Great Britain. [Galena Gazette.

TOOTHACHE. The London Medical Gazette states that the *Fepeta cataria* of Linnæus is recommended by Dr. Ganstamacchia as a sovereign remedy for toothache, whether it proceeds from catching cold or caries. The leaves of the plant are placed between the affected tooth and the opposite one; this causes a copious flow of saliva, and in two or three minutes the most violent pains are relieved, If the patients cannot keep the leaves in contact with the diseased tooth, they must chew them, and the object is equally attained by a flow of saliva thus incited.

KEEPING IT COOL. A traveller writes that on the 10th inst., at St Johnsville, N. Y., a boy was throwing cold water on the sliding rail of the turn out The heat of the sun had expanded the iron so much that the slide would not work, and he contracted it sufficiently by the use of cold water.

MAKING JELLY. Those who would make fine jelly, should always avoid boiling the juice of the fruit, when it is desirable to have the article, when made, retain the flavor of the fruit from which it was prepared. After the juice is pressed from the fruit, and the proper quantity of sugar added to it, let it be heated until the sugar is dissolved, after this is effected no further heat is required.

CURE FOR THE BITE OF A SPIDER. We yesterday published a case of death resulting from the bite of a spider, which has induced a correspondent to send us a cure for similar cases. He says that the leaves of green plantain, mashed and applied to the wound and the free drinking of strong tea made of the same herb, is an infallible and speedy remedy. [Baltimore Sun.

BLACKBERRY SYRUP. This is said to be almost a specific for the summer complaint. In 1832 it was successful in more than one case of cholera.

To 2 quarts of juice of blackberries, add
1 lb. loaf sugar,
1-2 oz. nutmegs, 1-2 oz. cinnamon, pulverised,
1-2 oz. cloves, 1-4 oz. alspice, do.

Boil all together for a short time, and when cold, add a pint of fourth proof brandy.

From a tea-spoonful to a wine glass, according to the age of the patient till relieved, is to be given.

TO SOFTEN PUTTY, AND REMOVE GLASS WITHOUT BREAKING. As it is often of importance to glaziers and others to remove glass from frames without breaking it, they will be glad to know, that a very strong solution of caustic potash, or caustic soda, applied round the panes for a few hours, by laying upon them an old rag dipped in the solution, will have the desired effect.

GUM MYRRH. The St. Augustine news of the 6th inst. says—"We have been shown a specimen of this valuable gum, recently discovered in Alachua county. The market is supplied from Turkey and the east.

A LICENTIOUS PRESS.

"Oh! the licentiousness of the Press; the growing spirit of insubordination, both in church and the state. Oh! the rapidly degenerating tendency of the times!" Such exclamations are often heard, but without good reason. We hope the men who make them, now and then take a look at the other side of the picture. What is it that sustains the supremacy of law in our country? It is this same "licentious press." In long and steady ranks, the secular press is unviersally in favor of liberty and law. The few exceptions are hardly sufficient to break the honorable unanimity. No country was ever blessed with such a press as watches over the interests of this country. It has grown in talent, industry, comprehensiveness and integrity, with the growth of the country, and is growing still, in all these excellent qualities. The sheets have expanded from the size of a man's hand to that of a blanket, and all without any enlargement of price; that being still, for the most expensive daily sheets, only three cents, while well conducted penny sheets carry information and the discussion of all great questions home to every citizen, however poor. Such a press impels the illiterate foreigners who swarm among us, and who never knew any thing in politics but submission to force, nor in religion but blind faith in the priesthood,—it impels them to learn to read, to learn to think, to learn to be good citizens and intelligent christians. Of such a press it can hardly be regretted that bishop Hopkins of Vermont should have occasion to say, as he did say, in his excellent letters to the bishops, clergy and laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church. "The bishops, *in theory*, are indeed the governors of the church. In *practical effect*, however, on the minds of the majority, the editorial chair stands far above them."

Eminently useful as is the pulpit, the secular press has some advantages over it, so far as its sphere extends. The great and peculiar disadvantage which preachers have to contend with, is the absence of competition. How it would rouse up the vigor of a clergyman's intellectual powers, and how train them to unceasing industry, to know that every sermon would instantly be scrutinized and belabored by unsparing and uncompromising competitors. Every opinion would, under these circumstances, be weighed in accurate balances; every thought expressed in the most befitting language, and every sentence carefully pruned by its author, lest the cleaver of some relentless antagonist should cut it in sunder. The religious newspapers furnish no remedy for this insulated condition of the clergy. They are all shaped to suit certain denominations. Each denomination has its press, expressing not the opinions of the editor, but the opinions of the leading clergymen of the denomination. The measures of the denomination, and of other kindred denominations, are recorded, but *never discussed*. If a great politician makes a foolish speech, his folly is held up and laughed at throughout the country. But if a leading clergyman makes a foolish speech, or a religious convocation adopt resolutions ever so erroneous, the religious editors suppress their emotions, and stop when the mere clerkship of their office is performed. The editors of antagonist papers may indeed shoot their arrows at the mark, but no one of the first denomination ever sees it. The battle is like those of the negroes in Africa, who take care to post their armies so far apart that the shot of neither side shall reach the other. The result is, that each denomination has its sectarian peculiarities constantly fostered and stimulated, while very few individuals ever read or hear more than one side. Nothing is to be found, at all comparable with the *discussions* which are constantly going on in the secular papers, by which one topic after another is settled in public opinion,—the discussion never subsiding until reason and truth have acquired the undisturbed supremacy.

Under the ægis of the press we live securely. Many a villain who fears not God and regards not the magistrate, hesitates when he thinks of the newspaper press it is, which holds the rod of public displeasure over the heads of legislators, judges, executive officers, and even clergymen, *and over itself also*. Kings and emperors are compelled to yield to this all pervading power, and even the tyrants of Turkey and Rome are obliged to feel that every man has rights, and has a friend too, and a strong friend, to defend those rights. To the tribunal of public opinion organized in the press, do nations go with their complaints against each other, and controversies are now settled with ink which a few years ago were settled with blood. The discussions of the press occupy the place of a congress of nations, and bring the world to an agreement, while all men stay at home.

[Journal of Commerce.

GUM ARABIC PASTE. Take a common sized tea-cup of cold soft water and dissolve in it a large tea-spoonful of the best and clearest powdered gum arabic. When the gum is entirely melted, stir in, by degrees, a table spoonful of fine wheat flour, carefully pressing out all the lumps, and making it as smooth as possible. Keep it well covered and in a cool place. If, after a few days, it should appear spotted or mouldy on the top, remove the surface, and the paste beneath, will still be fit for use. This is a good cement for artificial flowers, and ornamental pasteboard work.

GREASE SPOTS. A correspondent of the Southwestern Farmer, who signs "J. E. W." gives the following as a good recipe for taking grease spots out of clothes, &c.

"Take the yolk of an egg, entirely free from the white, (be sure not to scald the egg,) and with a soft brush apply the mixture, and rub it on the spot until the grease appears removed or loose. Wash off the egg with moderately warm water, and finally rinse off the whole with clean cold water. Should not all the grease be removed, which may rise from being on a long time, or not sufficiently washed, dry and repeat the operation."

The writer of the above, says that a fine Merino shawl, which had been badly smeared with *tar* and *grease*, (gudgeon grease,) was perfectly cleaned by this process in a few minutes.

IRON LIGHT HOUSE. The London Herald describes a light house constructed entirely of cast iron. Might not some material be employed in other edifices?

"The tower is constructed of cast-iron plates; the extreme height from the base to the ball on the top of the lantern will, when completed, be about 130 feet; the diameter at the base is 24 feet, tapering to 14 feet to the top, and then stringing out to 20 feet, so as to form a platform, which is 106 feet high, round the edge of which is a palisade railing. On this platform will be fixed the lamp-room, a polygon of 16 sides, and 15 feet in diameter. The tower is divided into seven floors, the communication between the base and the first floor (which is 20 feet from the ground) is by a spiral staircase, winding round a column in the centre of the tower; this column being hollow, provisions and other articles are conveyed to the various rooms; as also for containing the machinery for working the revolving light. The space between the staircase and plates, will be a solid mass of brickwork and concrete. At this floor the interior brick casing is reduced to 18 inches, which is carried up a perpendicular line leaving a circular room of 18 feet in diameter—the spiral staircase is then continued to the second floor, which has likewise a casing of brick; the staircase then passes up to the lamp-room. The five upper floors, following those cased with brick, have an interior casing of wrought iron with an air space between. The mouldings and pilasters are of English oak. The tower is formed of 130 plates, and has flanges projecting inwards, which are connected together by bolts, screws, and nuts, the spaces between the flanges being filled with iron cement, and forms a perfectly air and water tight point. The whole structure is lighted by 36 port-holes, each fitted with a sash glazed with a pane of thick plate glass."

MECHANIC ARTS.

BUSINESS OF THE COUNTRY, MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS, AND HOME INDUSTRY.

At no time for many years have the business prospects of the country been in so healthy a condition as at the present moment. We have recorded several instances certifying to this truth in relation to the manufacturing districts of New England during the past week, and we are assured that the accounts have not been exaggerated. Mr. Charles A. Wells, (Actuary of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association) who has within the past six weeks visited the principal manufacturing districts in New England, for the purpose of awakening an interest among mechanics and manufacturers, and of disseminating information respecting the approaching Exhibition of the Association in September next, confirms the fact through his own observation. Every where the mechanic and manufacturer is in full employ; and all the products of their labor find a ready market—a fact which faithfully indicates the kindly operation of the Tariff on the industry of the country. Thousands of manufacturers and mechanics were visited by Mr. Wells, and not a man was known to complain; the old cry of "hard times" was unheard during his journey, but, throughout the whole of New England, the greatest activity in all branches of industry was manifest.

In the products of the earth also, there will be an abundance. What is short in one section of the country, is abundant in another, and in many parts, an *extra* crop will be produced.—This, too, makes dividends for our Railroad, in the extensive and wide-opening business of transportation. Verily it may be said, that peace, prosperity, and happiness extend over our favored New England, and that plenteousness is in all her borders. Mr. Wells likewise reports that the prospects for the approaching exhibition are of a highly encouraging nature. He found artisans in all parts of the country busy in preparing articles of utility, ingenuity and beauty, indicating that the show in September next, at Quincy and Faneuil Halls, to consist of all descriptions of works of American Industry, will not only be larger, but superior to any former exhibition.

Perfection in the arts as well as in the actual manufacture can only be attained through the reward extended to labor—*pride* must be felt in the work, and all laudable emulation excited, else efforts become spiritless—the inventive faculties dormant or checked—the ambition dull. A restless energy of action is needed to originate and to experiment—to plan, design and create. There must be *causes* to produce effects, and the best incentive to industry is *requisite encouragement*. What might not our American exhibitions become if the same amount of patronage and encouragement were afforded by our Government, which is extended in France, through the agency of Louis Phillippe? Our exhibitions are now as it were, *individual* and sectional, but those of the kingdom of France receive the support of a powerful and rich nation. The mechanics, artisans, and manufacturers of the land, are emphatically *the world's benefactors;* they put in motion the machinery upon which so much of the world goes at present, and they keep in motion the machinery which obtains from the earth one of the first necessities of life—COAL—and which helps also to manufacture another necessity of civilized attainments of the highest order. The spirit of investigation—that prying curiosity which spurs *man on to* energetic action or involves him in deep and studious contemplation, has perhaps bestowed more benefits on mankind than the most brilliant gifts of genius, and the world is indebted to the patient but active research of the mechanic for much that conduces to knowledge and comfort. Let HOME MANUFACTURE be encouraged by both Government and People; let the caskets which yet contain so many secrets in mechanics, be unlocked by the touch-key of liberality; let facilities for the progress of the useful arts be extended, and slumbering theories be revived and reduced to practical realities. [Transcript.

ELECTRO MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. In the very valuable and interesting report of Mr. Ellsworth, the Commissioner of Patents, and the accompanying papers, lately published, there is a description of the electro-magnetic telegraph, illustrated by plates.

The electro-magnet, says the Commissioner, is the basis upon which this whole invention rests.—This magnet is produced by coiling around a bar of soft iron, made in the form of a horse-shoe, copper-wire previously covered, similar to bonnet-w

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1844.

William Buckminster, Editor.

THE PARTY PRESSES.

We have much reason to believe that a very large proportion of our people are disgusted with the tone and the abuse of large numbers of the presses devoted to party. The best characters in the country are represented as the meanest. They have too much religion or not enough—they are too ready to resent insults, or they are too tame and pusillanimous to defend their own honor—they are too careless in regard to private property, or they are niggardly hoarders of wealth—they spend too much time in mingling with the world and conforming to the fashions of society, or they are closet politicians and unacquainted with the wants of the country.

When any of these leading men *are on our side* they are paragons, idols, perfection personified.—But if they belong to *the opposite party*, they are demons incarnate, our poor language does not afford vile epithets enough to heap on their devoted heads. So in regard to public measures, *our own partizans* can do nothing wrong. If they advocate openly the dismemberment of the country, they are still patriots. They may threaten dissolution and actually take up arms against the lawful authorities, but as they are *on our side* they can mean nothing more than the introduction of a better system of government.

But when our opponents do such things they are *rebels*. If they meet to consult and to petition their legislators for redress, they are branded as *traitors* and burnt in effigy through the country. When no overt acts are proved the motives of the assembly are assailed, and we are solemnly warned that moral treason has been committed before the result of their deliberations is known.

According to these presses no standing rules or permanent principles can avail, but *our party* is the standard of right and wrong. *Our party* can make rules for the special occasion, and what right can our opponents have to avail themselves of our special legislation?

We would not be understood to include all the party presses of the country. There are some, on both sides, that despise the petty malice and low cunning of the presses devoted to falsehood. But they are few in comparison, and the readers will generally find it utterly impossible to get the truth in a political article if he examines only a party paper; if he takes two, one on each side of the bear garden, he must conjure up his yankee faculties and guess between the pair.

In these hot presses you can seldom ascertain the results of an election in a distant state, and not in your own till the executive officers are chosen and named. We can now name some papers that have not yet given their readers the true result of the last election in Virginia, though they profess to keep the public informed on such subjects. Some of the Whig papers giving the impression that there are no less than six Whig majority in the legislature; while some of the prominent Democratic papers declare there is a majority of Democrats in that body. Such papers "lead to bewilder" though they may not "dazzle to blind."

A serious question arises; whose fault is it that a large portion of the press is teeming with abuse of our first men, and continually making statements which they well know cannot be relied on? Is it the fault of the publisher or the folly of the patron? We think the mass of the people would like to hear the truth if they knew how to get it; but they are first excited and then led on by the instruments of interested partizans who have no desire to let the whole truth appear.

We make politics a game, we choose sides as boys do in snow balling, and we contend for victory rather than truth.

WHITE WHORTLEBERRIES. Mr. Thomas Johnson, of Chelsea, has brought us a box of white whorties, which he procured in the town of Derry, N. H. They are fully ripe and sweet and are quite a curiosity to our eyes. They may be common in some parts of the country, but we have seen none before.

They possess one advantage over the black kind—ladies can eat them without discoloring their teeth.

QUITE A YOUNG PATRIOT. The Post of Monday speaks of the death of Col. Wm. Walton, of Alabama, aged 75, who *fought through the revolution, and under the immediate command of La Fayette.*

☞As the revolution commenced 69 years ago, Col. Walton was then *six years old*. Probably he was not a Col. during the war.

EXAMINE, ALWAYS. A workman in New Haven one evening last week, drew a bucket of water from his well, filled his dipper and began to drink. He thought there was something in the water and called for a light, when a spotted lizard was found in the dipper. Again we say, *examine always*, what you are about to drink.

☞The American Agriculturist for August says, the article "On driving sheep," copied into the Ploughman, originated in that paper.—We did not know it. We took it from another paper that had given no credit.

☞There was a fire in Hanover street on Tuesday morning. Mr. B. Spaulding's store was much injured and the stock of goods spoiled by the water. The store and goods of P. and R. Flynn, were also much injured by water as well as fire.

POLLY FINGER, of Pineville, N. C., was recently fined twenty dollars for whipping her husband, Silas Finger, and threatening his life.

☞We advise Polly not to put her finger in *that* pie again.

TEEMING. The newspapers tell of one woman in Philadelphia, and another in Mississippi, who each have recently had four children at a birth.—Seven of the eight were boys. We shall soon have voters enough at this rate without admitting foreigners on a month's acquaintance.

FIRE AT JAMAICA PLAIN. At half past two on Tuesday morning, a barn belonging to Mr. Harris was nearly consumed. Engines No. 2, 6, and 7, were promptly on the ground.

AMHERST COLLEGE. Ex Gov. Seward will deliver an Address before the Literary Society of this Institution on Wednesday the 7th inst. The usual Commencement exercises take place on the 8th.

TORNADO IN ILLINOIS. On the 5th ult. a violent wind did much damage at Pineville. About 40 houses were blown down and several persons were killed—no fence was left standing within a mile of the centre of the storm.

☞The annual commencement of Waterville College will take place on the second Wednesday of August. Rev. O. A. Brownson is to deliver the oration.

GUANO. The expected ship Orpheus arrived at Baltimore, from Valparaiso, on the 24th with 400 tons of this precious material.

☞The annual Camp Meeting will commence at the "Millenium Grove," in Eastham, on the 21st inst.

AUGUST ELECTIONS. In *North Carolina* a Governor and members of legislature are to be chosen August 1. The State elections are biennial. In 1842 the whig majority for Governor (Morehead) was 4,592, while there was a democratic majority of 10 in the Senate, and 14 in the House. At the Presidential election in 1840, the whig majority was 12,594.

In Tennessee—No state election this year.—Jones' (whig) majority over Polk last year, 3,833. In Senate the whigs had 3 majority, and in the House, 7.

Kentucky. An. Election August 5. A Governor is now to be chosen for four years. Last year the Senate comprised 26 whigs and 11 democrats. The House 62 whigs and 37 democrats, and one who was uncertain.

Alabama. An. election August 5th, for members of legislature. Last year the Senate stood 19 democrats, 14 whigs; House, 62 democrats, 38 whigs.

Indiana—August 5th, for members of legislature. Last year the Senate stood 26 democrats and 24 whigs; House, 55 democrats and 45 whigs.

Illinois. Election August 5, of 7 members of Congress and legislature, including half the Senate. The last Senate stood 32 democrats, 14 whigs; House, 84 democrats, 37 whigs.

Missouri—August 5. Five members Congress and legislature. General ticket yet prevails, and the whigs have made no nomination.

THE WEATHER. For two or three days the weather has been sultry and we have had repeated showers. Hay makers who were not prudent have suffered a little, but pastures and tilled fields have been greatly benefitted. The rains have done more good than harm. Thursday and Friday were corn days.

The thermometer in the shade in State street yesterday, at 11 A. M. stood at 93 1-2. In New York on Thursday it was at 85.

The crops look well; but little hay has been injured where care was taken, and as we have had no sudden showers at mid-day, none has been lost without gross neglect.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD. The opening was celebrated on Saturday at Greenport, on the sound, where passengers are to take the steamers for this city. At the dinner, the following toast was given amongst similar sentiments:—

"Railroads and steam engines, the Promethean inventions of modern days—May their alternate intercourse strengthen the influence and increase the prosperity of Boston and New York."

☞This road is 95 miles long and is very level as well as straight. It leads from Brooklyn, opposite New York, to Greenport, about 30 miles across the Sound from Stonington, and about as far from Norwich.

COLORED CELEBRATION. The anniversary of the emancipation of slavery in the West Indies, was celebrated here by colored people on the first instant, by a grand procession, oration, and soiree.

MARKETS. Ten loads of hay stood in the market yesterday at 11 A. M. Our price current will show the average prices. Hay will not rise to a dollar if we have plenty of fall feed.

"BARRE PATRIOT," is the title of a new paper commenced in Barre, of which we have received the first No. N. F. Bryant and J. Hill, Esqrs., are announced as Editors.

☞Seven hundred of the nine hundred convicts in the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., were sick with Cholera Morbus on the 25th ult.

☞LEWIS & SAMPSON have received from the publishers, HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 2 of "*The Spoon*" full of strange conceits——, the 7th and last Part of "*Martin Chuzzlewit*" by Boz, for six cents only——, and "*The Grandfather*," an agreeable tale in some 120 pages, by Miss Pickering, being No. 39 of the Select Library, and sold for a ninepence.

☞Redding & Co. have received, per the Caledonia, a full assortment of foreign papers and periodicals which may be had at 8 State street.

A NOBLE BOY. On Monday afternoon, as a group of children were playing together on the wharf, at the foot of Jay-street, Brooklyn, one of them, James Jaffers, about six years old, fell into the river, and struggling for some time, sank. The cries of his companions brought to the spot a fine little fellow, by the name of *Patrick McLaughlin*, who is *only fourteen years of age*, and who happened at the time to be crossing the street at the head of the wharf. When Patrick reached the spot the child had disappeared below the surface, but he sprang in, and swimming under water, discovered the child gradually sinking to the bottom, seized him, and brought him to the wharf, amid the acclamations of a crowd of men who had by this time assembled. The anguish and gratitude of the mother of the child, who was at hand, may be imagined. [New York American.

THE BERMUDA BOAT. The four men who recently landed in an open boat at Lewistown, Capes of the Delaware, from Bermuda, are believed to be four soldiers who deserted from the 20th British Regiment of Infantry. The British Consul has applied to the proper authorities for possession of the boat, which is ballasted with shot from a Bermuda fort.

MORALITY OF NEW ORLEANS. In the N. O. Courier we notice, by a list of interments in the various cemeteries of the city, that there have been *one hundred and fifty-three* deaths since the 1st of July, up to the 20th. Of this number 104 were white adults, 10 were colored adults; 31 were white children and 8 were colored children.

WESTERN RAILROAD.	Receipts for week ending July 20. 1844.	1843.
Passengers,	9812	7005
Freight, &c.,	8211	6736
Total,	$18,023	$13,741

The amount of revenue received at the New York Custom House, for the single week ending at 3 o'clock yesterday, July 31st, was $600,000—a large amount, we believe, than was ever received in any one week before.

DOMESTICS EXPORTED FROM BOSTON DURING THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27th, 1844. To Smyrna, 200 bales; Hayti, 33 bales; South America, 548 bales. Total 781 bales.

The New Jersey Transportation Company received in New York city, in one day last week, $900 freight for the article of green corn alone. One huckster in Fulton Market pays $20 a week for the freight of vegetables alone.

FIRE. In Stanford, Ct., on Thursday morning, a number of buildings were consumed; among them the office of the Stanford Advocate. Some of the type was saved.

FIRE. Mr. Sanfords meeting house, in E. Bridgewater, on Sunday last, no doubt by design, as the bell rope was found cut when the bell man went to ring an alarm.

We understand that Government has commenced operations for constructing a Fort upon the Penobscot river, opposite Bucksport, Me.

George Bancroft, Esq., is to deliver the Annual Address before the New York Agricultural Society.

THE REV. MR. FAIRCHILD'S CONVICTION.

A regular Council, after sitting at Exeter, N. H., for five successive days, and examining the evidence with much apparent impartiality, has come to the conclusion that this minister of the Gospel, who was formerly settled in South Boston, and looked up to as a zealous saint, is guilty of adultery with Rhoda Davidson, a young woman whom he kept, for some time, while his wife was absent.

Rhoda tells the means he used to seduce her, and the promises he made to pay for the maintenance of the child. He induced her to take an oath that she would not tell who the father was, and he has been artful enough to persuade his wife that there is a plot to injure his character! On the trial he attempted to impeach the testimony of Rhoda, who did not come forward voluntarily as his accuser, though she was a witness against him. But one of his own letters to her was produced on the trial, which fully confirmed her statements. He did not deny that he sent her the letter. We copy this from the Daily Mail.

To MISS RHODA DAVIDSON,
Edgecomb, Maine,
Lincoln County.

[THE LETTER.]

I now write you another letter, not for the purpose of denying what you say I have done, (for that denial I have made from the beginning,) I wish to say nothing more upon the subject. What has been done cannot be undone. I have not heard one word said about the matter by any body, but it is possible that I may have some enemies who would be glad to injure me, by exciting suspicions against me, if they should hear what has happened to you.—The bare possibility of this gives me pain; on this account I now write. You and your father are under the strongest obligations to protect me from harm; you are bound to save me from all suspicion, and you are never to mention my name in such a way as to lead any one to suspect me. Your father must never let it be known that he has ever seen me, or spoken to me on the subject, and you must do the same. If any question should ever be asked respecting the matter, I shall be ignorant of the whole subject, and so must you be. I shall never let it be known that I know anything about it, and I shall expect you to do the same. It was solely on this account that I agreed to what I did. I should not have done any such thing if you and your father had not given me your solemn oath before God, that you would see me harmless, that you would save me from being suspected. In order to do this, you are never to let it be known that I have ever exchanged a word with you upon the subject. Your father told me that he considered it his duty to save me from harm, as much as it was to seek the salvation of his own soul, and your duty is the same: tell your father not to talk about the matter to your neighbors, or to any body, for he may let drop some expression which will excite suspicion.—A wise head keeps a close mouth. If you write any letters to your friends, never allude to me in any way. You must never write to me at all. If people should ever guess about the matter, tell them to guess until they are tired of it. Say nothing to them, but if they should happen to guess me, then your oath binds you to clear me. The same is true of your father.

I hope what is past has been forgiven of God, but if you violate your oath to me you must expect the curse of God upon you. Think of the consequences of doing so. It would not only ruin you, but it would greatly injure me; I should then never be able to do any thing more for you; I have always treated you kindly, and can you have a heart to ruin me? I do believe that you will never break your promise, and never give me any more pain and distress. I have suffered beyond expression already. Don't add anything to it. Tell your father that I consider him bound never to let any mortal know that he has seen me or spoken to me one word on the subject, for I shall never let it be known that I have seen him. If any person should ever ask him whether he did not suspect me, his oath binds him to say nothing about it. He must never [illegible] what my business is or what I am doing, to say nothing about money. If you and your father thus fulfil your promise, you may be sure that I will fulfil mine. Let me charge you before God never to violate your oath and promise.

After you have read this letter to your father, you must burn it immediately.

A CRASH. As a large company were assembled at half past 11 o'clock this morning, at the sale of second hand furniture, in an old building at the corner of Cambridge and Belknap street, during the sale the floor suddenly gave way and precipitated the whole company into the cellar. About a hundred persons of all sexes and colors fell with the contents of the store, and what is a little remarkable no one was seriously hurt. [Trans.

LOOK-OUT, CHARCOAL MEN! the sealers are arter ye. Martin Petit, a good name for his business, and Elbridge White, were detected in Court square, selling charcoal in too small baskets. Mr. Dearborn, sealer, gauged the baskets in court, and the offenders were each fined fifty cents and costs. The penalty is fixed at fifty cents, by the 205th sec. chap. 28, Revised Statutes. [Post.

It appears from an official statement that the only persons of the military killed during the recent riots at Southwark, were H. Troutman, corporal, and Guier, private, both of the Germanton Blues. Twenty three were wounded, six of them severely, but all are likely to recover. Among the wounded were Col Pleasanton, Captain Scott and Hill.

TRAGEDY OF THE SOMERS. The New York American says, that there will shortly be published a volume containing the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, and of the Court Martial in this case, together with all the official correspondence and documents—without note or comment.

GORED. We learn that Captain Stephen Delano, of Rochester, was on Monday dreadfully gored by a furious bull, and so much injured as to remain at present in a very critical situation. Capt. D. is one of the most respectable citizens of Rochester. [New Bedford Register.

At Nantucket, July 30th, a little daughter of Mr. George Wyer, who is absent at sea, fell from the steps of the Citizen's Bank, and fractured her skull, so that the Inquirer says she will not survive.

A man, Chester L. Wild, has been committed at Providence to await the requisition of the governor of Massachusetts, on a charge of participating in the robbery of Mr Taylor at Dartmouth on Friday.

On Saturday morning, shortly after the Philadelphia train of cars had left Baltimore, a young gentleman was dreadfully injured, supposed fatally, by his head coming in contact with the bridge.

The barn of Mr Gilbert Fowler, near Berwick, Pa., was fired by an incendiary on Wednesday morning last, and entirely consumed, together with all the grain, hay, &c., the produce of his farm the present season. His loss is about $3000.

A terrible thunder storm visited Harrisonville, Missouri, on the 4th ult. A Mrs. Elliot was killed by lightning. A large number of sheep were killed near that place. In Van Buren county, on the 5th, five horses were killed by lightning.

APPOINTMENT. The sheriff of the county of Suffolk has appointed and commissioned Erastus Rugg of Chelsea, as a deputy sheriff.

ECCALEOBION. Mr. Andrew Hartman exhibits his *egg hatching* apparatus at No. 11 1-2 School street, from 8 A. M. till 9 P. M.

The steamboat King Philip sunk on Monday evening at Fall River. No one was aboard.

There was a slight shock of an earthquake at Memphis, Tennessee, on the 20th ult.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Royal Mail Steamer, Caledonia arrived at East Boston about noon on Thursday making her passage from Liverpool in less than 13 days. The Acadia, from Boston, had arrived their safe on the 13th in 12½ days passage.

The British Parliament has been engaged in Mr. O. Connell's writ of error. The arguments on it are finished and decision is expected.

The new charter of the Bank of England will be in full operation in the course of a few weeks from the present time. The part of the bill which most engages the attention in the monetory circles is, that more than seven millions of Bank of England notes are to be cancelled on or before so early a time as the 10th day of October.

The opening of letters at the Post Office, under the warrants of the Secretary of State, is still the leading topic of the day. The subject has again been discussed in both Houses of Parliament on the motions of Lord Radnor and Mr. T. Duncombe, for the appointment of select committees to inquire into the facts.

In the Commons, the *Railway Bill*, introduced by Mr. Gladstone, as the representative of Government, has consumed most time, and excited most attention; this Bill is intended, to a certain extent, to place the superintendance of *railways* in the hands of Government.

The cotton market continues dull but money is said to be quite plenty.

Boston, in Lincolnshire, which recently suffered severely by fire, has also suffered much the present season from drought. The wells were dried up, and the poor were for some time unable to obtain water sufficient for the common purposes of life.

Nearly all the colliers in the disaffected districts have returned to their work, having succeeded in but few instances in raising the price of wages.

Out of twenty one prisoners in the jails for the Essex summer assize, seven are charged with arson.

Railway iron is in great demand and the market continues active.

A letter from Florence of the 26th of June states that Prince Jerome Bonaparte has precipitately left that city, after long occupying one of the finest palaces of Florence, where he formerly held a sort of court. The prince's sudden departure is attributed to financial embarrassment, which it is impossible for him to over come at this moment.

FRANCE. The 'dotation bid,' and the various rail road schemes and enterprises, seem to be the most important subjects now occupying the attention of the French people.

Lyons and its environs were visited in the night of the 24th by a storm of extraordinary violence; the rain fell in torrents, and the hail was so large, that in several houses nearly all the windows were broken. In and near the Palace Louis XVIII, several trees were broken, and more than 300 birds which were killed by the hail, were found on the ground the next morning.

Some rioters were apprehended in Marseilles for crying 'Vive Berryer.' A bas Louis Philippe' and they were set at liberty by the mob, afterwards an armed force came and seized four of the rioters. No witnesses appeared except the Police; three denied the facts alleged against them; the other admitted that he cried 'A bas Louis Philippe' without knowing the meaning of the phrase, the Jury acquited them all.

It appears by a letter from Algiers, that the attempt to organize a corps in Algeria, mounted on camels, which was at first a failure, has at length been successful. Three hundred men, mounted in this manner, accompanied the last expedition, and manoeuvred to the perfect satisfaction of the officers.

A fire broke out in Algiers on the 20th ultimo, which destroyed property, a considerable portion of which belonged to the Government, to the amount of 52,000*f*.

[illegible] announcing the entry of Marshall Bugeaud into the town of Ouchda without firing a shot; the Morocco troops having evacuated it two days before.

A Moorish chief had asked previously for a conference with the marshal, and appeared disposed towards a pacific arrangement. At this period, however, the marshal had not received instructions from his government, acquainting him with the views of the cabinet, nor was he aware of the fact of the departure of the Prince de Joinville with the fleet under his command.

The government is evidently preparing for a very serious struggle in Africa, and continues to pour troops into Algiers. Two regiments of cavalry have been ordered to embark forthwith from Toulon for Oran, and orders have been sent by telegraph to Toulon, to prepare forthwith three steamers to transport the troops to their destination.

SPAIN. The Madrid journals abound in rumors. The Madrid Gazette of the 1st contains revolting accounts of executions. In only one district of Catalonia between Feb. 1, and June 15, the "faction" in Maestrazzo have lost—killed on the field of battle, 54—shot after being made prisoners, 120—pardoned for various reasons, 107.

TURKEY. At Mount Lebanon Roman Catholic intrigues were carried to such an extent that it was stated the construction of the Protestant Church at Jerusalem had been discontinued in consequence of the interference of the local authorities. A large quantity of property and upwards of 1000 lives have been lost in consequence of an inundation at Adana. Albania was tranquil when our letters thence were dispatched.

THE NEW ENGLAND GUARDS, a celebrated military company from Boston, arrived here this morning, and were received by the N. Y. City Guards with appropriate salutations, and subsequntly escorted to the Pearl Street House, where the two companies breakfasted. Though the weather was very unpropitious, a violent rain falling almost without intermission, a large number of spectators congregated on the Battery, and the troops performed their various manoeuvres with great spirit and enthusiasm. Subsequently in passing through our principal streets on their way to the Navy Yard, these highly disciplined companies attracted universal attention. In the afternoon they go down in the South America to Fort Hamilton, to witness a parade of the U. S. Flying Artillery. [N. Y. Journal Commerce of Wednesday.

The city inspector reports 222 deaths in this city this week. This is a considerable increase on the number reported last week, but the excess is confined to children. The number of adults deceased last week was but 46, which is more than twenty less than the previous week. Of the deceased 25 were men, 29 women, 91 boys, 77 girls. Deaths from consumption 19, cholera infantum 39, dropsy in the head 14, dysentery 13, scarlet fever 5, typhus fever 5, inflamations 26, marasmus 11, still born 14. Three of the deceased were between 90 and 100 years of age. [N. Y. Post, 29th.

ALL READY. We learn that the funds have been prepared, and that the survey is immediately to be completed from Bellows Falls to Burlington, *for the* railroad. We learn also, that a survey has been made most of the way from the month of White river (the Lebanon proposed route) to Burlington, through Northfield. By this report *nothing can be easier* though it is *not quite a dead level*. [Keene Sentinel.

A writer in the Madison (Ia.) Banner says there are six spots now visible in the sun, all of which have made their appearance within a few days.—The diameter of the largest is estimated at about 5,000 miles.

Christian Fordyce, a printer employed on the Williamsburg, L. I., Democrat, was drowned on Sunday evening, while bathing at the foot of South Second street, in that village.

MR. CUSHING TO THE N. Y. COM. ADVERTISER.

MACAO, March 28, 1844. You have the advantage of me in being the editor of a newspaper, for in this way your whereabout and your welfare are both communicated to your friends every day in the course of business.

I arrived here safe and well in the Brandywine, on the 24th ult., and Mr Webster the same. We tarry here until the moonson will permit us to proceed north toward the "heavenly court."

Our country and countrymen are in high favor in China; and, if nothing averse occurs to interrupt my endeavors, I am confident of success in negotiating with this government.

The newspapers will have informed you that Dr. Bridgman and Dr. Parker are joint interpreters of the legation. It ought to be understood, in addition, that Dr. Bridgman is chaplain of the legation in title and in fact. I have deemed it essential to have religious services performed at the residence of the legation every Lord's day, and shall adhere to the practice so long as my mission lasts.

I have had a very interesting journey to this place, through part of Egypt, Arabia and India, and hope, if I live to return home, to bring with me some fruits of my expedition, in knowledge and experience, if nothing else.

I am now diligently employed in the studies and correspondence of the legation, so that no time is lost by the sojourn at Macao.

I am, very truly and respectfully, yours, &c.,
C. CUSHING.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED AT DOVER, N. H. On Saturday and Sunday last, four individuals of the names of Lyford, Elliot, and two Willeys, the latter brothers, were arrested in Dover for passing counterfeit bills on the Cumberland Bank, Portland, and the Suffolk Bank, Boston. The Enquirer says:

"Elliot has been about town for some time past, engaged as barkeeper at the Eagle Hotel and in other occupations; one of the Willeys also has been for a short time employed as an ostler by Mr. J. P. Hanson; the other two are new comers. They have put off during the past week to different individuals a considerable quantity of bad bills of the denomination of $5, on the above banks, some of it so well executed as to deceive good judges. A bill passed by one of the Willeys on Saturday led to suspicion, and on being questioned he made a confession implicating the rest of the gang, who were on that evening and Sunday morning arrested. As the court sits in this town next week, they will have a speedy passport to the state prison."

NARROW ESCAPE.—On the 18th inst., as two boys of Mr. Sereno Lyman, of Westhampton, were crossing the bridge, near Major Lyman's in Southampton, with a load of grain, drawn by a yoke of oxen, the bridge broke, and fell to the bed of the river, a distance of about 20 feet—the load of grain, the oxen and one of the boys falling with it; the other boy went ahead of the team and reached the other side of the bridge. But, remarkable as it may appear, the boy was but very slightly hurt, and the oxen were not materially injured. A cow was tied behind the wagon, which escaped unhurt. Mr. Lyman was about coming on to the bridge with another load. The bridge was 75 feet span, and had been built within a year. [Hamp. Gazette.

THE SECOND DEDHAM ROBBERY. A correspondent writing from Dedham on Saturday evening says—'Our village is all in commotion. Mr. N. U. Gay, a shoemaker, residing about a mile from the village, was fired upon in Muddy Pond Woods this evening about sundown, *but not hit*. His horse was stopped—he was knocked out of his wagon and robbed of about sixty dollars. The two men had their faces blacked—the pistol passed through the seat of the wagon. An attempt was made upon him Tuesday night, and he came off first best. They said to-night they meant to pay him for the other affair. Mr. Gay is not seriously injured.

'This is the story, and the neighbors believe it. I know nothing about the man, but you know I don't believe *all* I hear.'

LARCENY. A trunk belonging to Capt Child, of the schooner Victory, lying at Fairhaven, was broken open on Saturday, and $300, with a check for $65 75, signed by Joseph Meigs, of Rochester, stolen therefrom. The money was principally [illegible] seaman attached to the schooner, named Gardner Nason, is supposed to be the thief, he having absconded since the theft was committed.

Capt. Child offers a reward of $50 for the apprehension of the thief and the recovery of the money. [New Bedford Register.

The Long Island railroad company expect to forward passengers to Boston in ten hours in the course of the present week, says the New York Sun. The regular trips have commenced to Greenport, $2,25 fare. The company expect to have two large and staunch steamboats ready in ten days to carry their passengers from Greenport across the Sound.

RELEASED. Messrs. Kaine and Flinn, the incarcerated editors who were confined in prison at Pittsburgh, for calling a Judge an ass, were released on Monday, their term having expired. A large concourse of their friends assembled at the jail to welcome them and proceeded in procession with torches, through the principal streets of the city, the released editors riding in a carriage.

'Such is the pressure of the times in town,' said a Birmingham manufacturer to his agent in London, 'that we have good workmen who will get up the inside of a watch for eighteen shillings.' 'Pooh! that is nothing compared to London,' replied his friend. 'We have boys here who will get up the inside of a chimney for a sixpence.'

POWER OF CONSCIENCE. A lady in Baltimore, who keeps a large boarding establishment, has recently received a letter from one of her delinquent boarders, in which he has enclosed the amount of the bill that he owed her for board and which he ran away without paying. There are some fellows living whose consciences are not yet troubled in this way.

BOSTON AND MONTREAL RAILROAD. The Sherbrooke, Canada, Gazette of the 25th understands that the engineers had arrived at Stanstead, and would immediately commence the survey.

MARRIAGES.

In this city, by Rev. Mr. Neale, John Jenness, Esq, to Miss Eunice Daniels.

On Sunday evening, by Rev. Mr. Streeter, Mr. James C. Collins to Mrs. Mary Rogers.

On Sunday afternoon, by Rev. Mr. Choules, Charles H. Blanchard to Harriet B. Blaney.

In this city, on Tuesday, by Rev. Mr. Young, Mr. Samuel H. Root, of Castleton, Vt. to Miss A. B. Crehore, of Boston.

On Sunday morning, by Rev. Chandler Robbins, Mr. Joseph G. Stearns to Miss Mary E. T., only daughter of Nathaniel Payne, Esq.

July 25, Burroughs E Carr, Esq. of Florida, to Miss Sophia R. youngest daughter of the late Joshua Blake.

In Roxbury, 17th inst, by Rev. Mr. Caldicott, Mr. Thomas L. Williams, of R., to Miss Ann M. Gould, of Boston.

In Salem, 23d inst, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, Mr. Jacob Agge, of East Boston, to Miss Jane A Merritt.

Thursday morning, 25th inst, by Rev. J. T. Sargent, Mr Reuben Hews to Miss Rebecca M. Cornell.

In Danvers, 25th inst, Mr. Thomas Russell, of Kingston, to Miss Sarah Ann Goodridge, daughter of Benjamin Goodridge, Esq, of D.

In East Haverhill, Mr. Wm. E. Chase to Miss Maryette Nichols, both of Haverhill.

In Newburyport, Mr. Wm. H. Prince, to Miss Jane T. Young, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Young.

In Framingham, June 27th, by Rev. Chas. Train, Mr. N. E. Dudley, of Wayland, to Miss Ann S, daughter of L. D. Maynard, of Framingham.

[May the happiness of the couple be as near perfect as the portion of cake forwarded to us was faultless.

In Methuen, Rev. Joseph C. Emerson, of the N. H. Conference, to Miss Mary A. C. Simpkins, of Newington, N. H. and formerly of Lowell, Mass.

In Sandown, N. H., at the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Sunday, the 28th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Howard, Mr. Harrison Eaton, of Sandown, to Miss Martha Jane Washington, youngest daughter of Lemuel Johnson, of Derry, N. H.

[From the appearance and taste of the excellent wedding cake sent us, we prophecy a happy union of the parties.]

In Providence, R. I. July 15th, Mr. Francis G Fisher, of Boston, to Miss Emeline A. R. youngest daughter of Aaron Pollard, Esq. of Berlin. 28th inst, by Rev Samuel Osgood, Henry K W Hibbard, of Boston, to Mary Alice, daughter of Samuel J. Bower, Esq, of P.

In Albany, 25th inst, Dr. Charles A. Phelps, of Boston, to Miss Phœbe Harris, of A.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Friday last, Mrs. Hannah Blaney, aged 79 yrs, 5 mos.

On Tuesday evening last, Mr. Joseph Hall, Jr. late Cashier of the Hamilton Bank, 55.

On the 23d inst. Mary Homes, daughter of John Boardman, constable, aged 1 year.

26th inst, Mr. Daniel Austin Brown, 51.

In Chelsea, on Sunday morning, Mrs. Alvira Gould, 31.

In Woburn, July 30th, Zebediah Wyman, Esq, 74.

In Sterling, July 21, Mrs. Nancy Sawyer, aged 68.

In Stow, 24th ult, Capt. Daniel Eveleth, aged 81.

In Brookfield, 23d inst, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Samuel Perry, aged 74.

In Malden, 26th inst, Mrs. Hannah R., wife of Mr. Henry Barrett, 26.

In Attleboro, 21st inst, Miss Emeline, daughter of the late Mr. James C. Tufts, of West Cambridge, 21.

At Canton, 24th inst, of consumption, Harriet M. wife of Dr. Ezra Abbot, and daughter of the late Louis Lincoln of this city, aged 25.

At Worcester, 18th inst, Henry Baker Thayer, son of the late Capt. Nathaniel Thayer of this city, 34.

In Danvers, on the 25th inst., Miss Eliza Sparhawk, aged 73 years, daughter of the late Samuel Sparhawk, Esq. and rand daughter of Rev. John Sparhawk.

In South Hadley Canal, July 28, John R. Root, son of Capt. John Root of Greenwich, aged 27.

In Westminster, July 14, Mr David Forbush, 58.

In Jericho, Vt, 17th ult, Deacon Elon Lee, 81, a soldier of the revolution.

In Newton, of scarlet fever and throat distemper, Oliver Noble, aged three years and one month, only son of Oliver N. and Harriet M. Shannon.

He tasted of life's bitter cup,—
Refused to drink its portion up;
He turned his little head aside,
Disgusted at the sight, and died.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION—WEDNESDAY.

[BY STEPHEN BROWN.]

1 share Boston and Worcester Railroad, 16¾ adv.
1 " Boston and Lowell Railroad, 26½ adv.
12 " Great Falls Manuf. Co. $302 per sh.
1 " Cocheco Manuf. Co. $552 per sh.
1 " Appleton Manuf. Co. 5½ adv.
10 " Granite Bank, $95 per sh.
25 " U. S. Bank, $9¼ per sh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Days length
Sunday, Aug 4	4 55	7 16	10 10	14 21
Monday,	4 56	7 15	10 32	14 19
Tuesday,	4 57	7 14	11 9	14 17
Wednesday,	4 58	7 13	11 52	14 15
Thursday	4 59	7 11	morn	14 12
Friday	5 0	7 10	0 40	14 10
Saturday,	5 1	7 9	1 33	14 8

Review of the Markets.

[*Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.*]

[Wholesale Prices.]

BOSTON, Aug. 1.

COFFEE—The market has exhibited but little animation the past week, and prices are unchanged. Sales of 10 to 1200 bags St. Domingo, part for foreign shipment, at 5¾a5¾c per lb, 6 mos. cr; a few hundred bags Rio, 6¾c per lb, 6 mos cr.

COTTON—There has been a fair demand for Cotton during tho last week, and sales of all kinds amount to 1714 bales, at previous prices, though in some instances ⅛a¼c per lb has been yielded, where positive orders have been received to sell. Of Upland and Florida, the sales have been 596 bales at 7⅞a8¼c, and 1118 of New Orleans and Mobile, of which 58 sold at 7¾c; 851 at 8¼a8¾c, and 209 at 9a9½c, on 6 mos. Offers for considerable parcels of fine Cottons have been made as high as 9¼c, but have generally been declined. About 200 bales of the sales above, were taken from the Mediterranean market. Market steady. Before our next price current is issued, the Liverpool steamer will most likely bring us dates to the 29th instan,.

HIDES—The market has been very quiet the past week, and the only transactions that have come to our knowledge, are 50 bales Calcuttas at former reported rates, add a small parcel Laguira, 9¼c per lb.

IRON—No transactions of interest have come to our knowledge the past week. Since the last report there is an arrival of a cargo of 250 tons Norway charcoal iron.

LEAD—Sales have been made the past week, of about 3000 pigs Missouri, at $3,32½a3,35 per 100 lbs, cash, and the market is quite firm.

MOLASSES—Since the last report, the transactions comprise 400 hhds Cuba, in prime order, and of superior quality, to go out of the market, at 25c per gallon, equal to 6 mos cr. A cargo Cuba, about 300 hhds, sweet, in Marsh's Newburyport casks, sold to a distiller, at 24½c, 2 per cent off for cash; 70 casks Cuba, to a distiller, 24c, equal to 6 mos; 75 hhds Trinidad, 27c; 100 do Cuba, sweet, 24½c, 3 per cent off; 100 do tart, 24c; 70 do Havana, 24½c per gallon, 3 per cent off; 75 do Cienfuegos, 27½c, 6 mos; a parcel Cuba sugar-house, 28c per gallon, 6 mos credit; 80 hhds Cuba half-sweet, 24½c; 2 to 300 hhds Cuba to the trade, 25a25½c per gallon, 6 mos credit.

SALT—Since the last report there is an arrival of a cargo Liverpool ground, (556 tons) which remains unsold at the close. Sales of 1500 sacks Liverpool ground, $1 10 per sack, cash. We continue former reported prices.

SUGAR—With a pretty large stock of box Sugars, there is a fair demand at steady prices. A few hundred boxes 6 Cuba brown have been taken at 7a7¾, and 300 do Trinidad, 6¾a6¾c per lb, 6 mos. Small sales Porto Rico at about the quoted rates.

WOOL—Sales of pulled and fleece Wool to a moderate extent have been made during the past week at the quoted rates. As many of the manufacturers have recently bought Wool of the new clip, in the country, the sales of the fleece Wool have not been very large; but the amount of machinery now in operation, and the impossibility of importing Wool at the present prices, render it certain that the Wool in the country will be wanted, and that our quoted rates will be fully sustained.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BOSTON, July 31. Flour—The market has been quite inactive the past week, more particularly for Southern, for which there is very little enquiry. The transactions embrace 2000 bbls Genesee, good common brands, $4 44 per brl; Georgetown, $4 37½, cash, and $4 50, 4 mos; Michigan, $4 25a$4 31; Ohio at same price; 600 brls Fredericksburg, for exportation, $4 12 per brl, cash; 200 bbls Ohio, via New Orleans, reinspected, $4 per brl; Rye Flour, $3 20 per brl, cash. At public sale to-day, 464 brls Ohio flat hoop Flour, Canal mills, not all sweet, $4 15a$4 18½ per brl, cash; 337 brls do, flat hoop do, same brand and condition, $4 12½ per brl, cash.

Grain—Sales were made in the early part

S. J. COURT—BOSTON—JULY 22.

Divorce and Polygamy. Before Mr Justice Wilde. His honor decreed a divorce *a vinculo*, on the libel of Mehitable Mash vs. Peter Mash, Jr., under the following remarkable and somewhat romantic circumstances:—In 1836 the libellant was married to Peter Mash, Jr., at Beverly, Mass., and lived with him in Lynn and Boston until 1838, when one morning before breakfast Mash said he was going out and would be back to breakfast, but did not return, and was never heard of until four years afterwards. In the mean time the libellant had made every possible inquiry, had written to all places she supposed her husband might have gone to, and could hear nothing of him. It also appeared that he was occasionally intemperate, and had once threatened to commit suicide. Under these facts it was believed by the libellant and all her friends that her husband was dead, and she passed as the widow Mash, and went out nursing and supported herself and child, whom her husband had left with her. After four years, in 1840, she became acquainted with William Barrett, who addressed her, and in the honest belief of her husband's death, they were married in three months after. Six weeks after this second marriage, Mash, the first husband, returned. The libellant immediately withdrew from her second husband, and Mash took the child and left the state. Mrs Mash continued to support herself, and while living in a family of a member of Rev. Mr Hague's church, became acquainted with a fact which led to her leaving the house and to the dismissal of the individual from the church, who thereupon complained of her for polygamy, and she was committed in the Police Court on a charge for that offence, and put under bonds for which she could not obtain bail, and was committed, where she remained six weeks, the police justice refusing to reduce the bail. At the Municipal Court in October, 1843, she was indicted on the Revised Statutes, chap 130, sec. 28. If any person who has a former husband or wife living, shall marry another person, or continue to cohabit with such second husband or wife in this state, he or she shall be deemed guilty of polygamy, except, sec. 3d, this provision shall not extend to any person whose husband or wife shall have been continually remaining beyond sea, or shall have voluntarily withdrawn from the other, and remained absent for the space of seven years together, the party marrying again not knowing the other to be living within that time.

The court, Chief Justice Williams, instructed the jury that if a husband or wife married within seven years, though believing the party dead, they were guilty of bigamy if it turned out that the absent husband or wife was living at the time of the second marriage. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, accompanied with a statement signed by all the jury, that there was no moral guilt on the part of the defendant, and recommending the smallest sentence the law would allow.

The question on the construction of the statute never having been settled by the supreme court, it was carried up by exceptions, which were overruled, and the instruction of chief justice Williams sustained. The party was then ordered to appear for sentence, having been on bail since her trial in the municipal court. Her counsel stated the facts in the case, upon which Judge Wilde suggested that it was a misfortune, rather than a crime, and the defendant ought not to be sentenced at all, but ought to be honored. The question then arose, whether a pardon could be granted before sentence was pronounced, and it being the opinion of the judge that it could, the defendant's counsel applied to the governor and council, and obtained a pardon, which he plead in writing, and the whole court were of opinion that the power of pardon existed immediately upon conviction and before sentence, but not before a conviction. The defendant was then fully discharged.

She then applied for a divorce from her husband, and proved that from the time he left her, he had been living with a woman in Connecticut, to whom he pretended to have been married, and by whom he had a child, and that this was the reason he had concealed his existence from her. The question then arose whether the divorce could be granted, in consequence of the second marriage of the libellant, for if she had committed adultery, she could not be divorced for the like act in the other party. Her counsel contended first, that the pardon had relieved her from all the civil disabilities consequent upon the conviction for polygamy, and thus removed all the consequences of the act, as if it had never been committed. Second, that the crime of polygamy, under the statute, was a technical offence, independent of intent, but that adultery could not be committed without the consent of the will—that if a woman were deceived by one representing her husband, could be an adultery, the act of living with the second husband was as virtuous as living with the first, until she ascertained that the first husband was alive. The judge, upon advice of all the judges, sustained the last view, provided the testimony should show that the second marriage was entered into with an honest intent. This was fully established by the most satisfactory testimony, and a decree of divorce was granted with alimony.

Counsel for Mrs Mash, B. F. Hallett, Esq.

THE NEW ENGLAND GUARDS paraded through some of the principal streets yesterday morning. In the afternoon they were visited by a large number of ladies and gentlemen at their camp, when they went through with a dress parade. Among the visitors was Gov. Fenner, who was received with a salute and appropriate honors. A number of the Horse Guards, who had volunteered to perform guard duty, were on the ground, as well as a number of the Marine Artillery, who had volunteered to work the guns. Last evening the Guards attended a ball given by the Light Infantry at Franklin Hall. To-day they leave us for New York. They will partake of a collation at the Cadet Armory, and will be escorted to the cars by the Light Infantry. [Prov. Journal, Tuesday.

The Gazette describes the ball given to the Guards on Monday evening as a very brilliant affair.

ACCIDENT ON THE UTICA RAILROAD. A dreadful collison occurred on the Utica and Syracuse Railroad, on Friday, owing to gross carelessness on the part of the conductor of a lumber train. The collector, Mr. Smith, and an emigrant girl, were so much injured that they survived but a short time. The passenger train which left Albany on Thursday evening, and Utica about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, had not proceeded two miles from the latter city, when, in consequence of some defects of the locomotive, the train was stopped for a few minutes, and just as the engineer had started the train it was run into by a lumber train from Utica, which it is said was running at the rate of 18 or 20 miles the hour. Mr. Smith had collected the tickets and was standing between the cars when the accident took place. He was jammed between the two, and so seriously injured that he died in the course of a few hours. The accident is ascribed to *a dense fog which prevailed at the time!!!*

MURDER. The wife of Mr. William King, of Fulton, Mo., was recently murdered by her black servant girl, who struck her with an axe while asleep, nearly severing the head from the body! The servant girl, by her own acknowledgment, committed the horrid deed without cause or provocation on the part of her mistress, who, she says, always treated her kindly. This is a case of almost unparalleled atrocity, for which the perpetrator is now in jail awaiting her trial in November next.

FIRE. By a repetition of the very common carelessness, of putting ashes and coals away hot, where they will come in contact with wood, the crib of Mr. Nathaniel Holmes, of this village was burned last week. Fortunately, the fire was discovered in the day time, or his dwelling-house, and probably others in the neighborhood, would have shared the same fate.

His aged mother-in-law, Mrs. Davis, one of the family, in her endeavors to suppres the fire, fell, and badly fractured her arm. [Barnstable Patriot.

The Alton Telegraph says: "The number of dead hogs and cattle on the 'bottom' between this place and St. Louis, and opposite the latter city is incredible. We apprehend a great deal of sickness arising from their decomposition in conjunction with other causes."

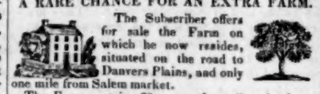
Charles Bottsford was convicted for robbing the mail at Fayetteville, Arkansas, while acting as deputy postmaster, and sentenced to 15 years imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary.

A true bill for murder has been found at St. Louis against Edward Ford, for shooting Nathaniel W. Low. Ford was arraigned and admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Farm for Sale.

A RARE CHANCE FOR AN EXTRA FARM.



The Subscriber offers for sale the Farm on which he now resides, situated on the road to Danvers Plains, and only one mile from Salem market.

The Farm contains 60 acres of excellent land, enclosed and divided by substantial fences, and in a high state of cultivation; and being bounded on an inlet of the sea, and containing a tract of rich meadow, affords an inexhaustible supply of sea and meadow manure, and will produce in ordinary seasons, from 60 to 75 tons of hay per year.

There are on the Farm 2 orchards, containing 150 grafted trees of the choicest kinds of winter fruit, besides pear, peach, cherry, and other rare early fruits. There is a beautiful nursery on the farm, in which there are now growing from 1500 to 2000 remarkably healthy and vigorous fruit trees, of almost every choice kind and variety.

The House is 2 stories high, large and commodious, containing 13 rooms, and has lately been remodeled and finished throughout. The barn is nearly new, 40 by 60 feet, with a cellar under the whole of it, laid with split stones; a fine well of water in the yard, which is protected on the north and east, and is, altogether, a model for a farmer's barn-yard. Attached to the barn are a chaise and wood-house, 16 by 60 feet, 2 stories high, and nearly new. The piggery and corn-barn are well situated, and in excellent condition. There are 2 never failing wells of excellent water on the premises.

The Farm may well challenge a comparison with any of its size in the county of Essex, and affords a rare opportunity for any one wishing to purchase, being well calculated either for a genteel residence, or for a farmer wishing a near vicinity to a good and growing market.

The terms will be very liberal, and such as cannot fail to be satisfactory. Any one wishing to purchase can examine the Farm by calling on the Subscriber on the premises. ISAAC W. SHANNON.

Danvers, Aug. 1, 1844. 4wis aug3

House and Land for Sale.

Within 30 minutes ride of Boston, is a rare chance to purchase a neat and convenient Cottage House, containing 9 rooms and bedrooms, a Barn and Stable, with other outbuildings, all which have been built within 4 or 5 years, well finished and painted, together with 13 or 14 acres of good land, one third of which is covered with a thrifty growth of oak and pine wood, fit for the market. There is a number of Baldwin and early Apple trees in bearing condition, Rareripe and cherry trees, with about 1000 young Apple and Rareripe trees in nursery, rows of the choicest selection, many large enough to set out.—There is a good well of soft, pure, and never failing cold water. The above is situated upon a good county road, much travelled; within a short distance of a School, and but 1 mile from a first class Academy.—There are 5 different denominations of religious meetings in the town, containing about 3500 inhabitants.—It is within a few rods of a watering and stopping place on one of the Railroads to Boston. A season ticket to the city will cost but about 19 cents per day, by which one may pass in every train to and fro, if he wishes, for less than 4 cents a trip.

The owner being about to change his business, will sell the above property for 3200 dollars, one half of which may remain secured by mortgage, if desired; 15 to 20 acres of land may be bought in connection with the above, if desired, for a fair price. Immediate possession given.

For further particulars, inquire of the Editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman.

Aug. 3, 1844. 4w*

Middlesex ss. To the heirs at law and all others interested in the estate of PHINEAS RICE, late of Framingham, in said county, Gentleman, deceased, testate. Greeting.

WHEREAS STEPHEN RICE, Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased, has presented for allowance to the judge of probate of said county the first account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased, and also an account of his claims as a creditor thereof:

You are hereby notified to appear at a Court of Probate, to be holden at Framingham, in and for said county, on the last Tuesday of October next, to show cause, if any you have, against the allowance of the same.

By order of the judge of probate. Dated at Cambridge, this twenty-seventh day of July, A. D. 1844.

ISAAC FISKE, Register.

aug3 3w

Messenger's Notice.

Middlesex ss. July 24, 1844.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Warrant has been and requiring the subscriber to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of Eli. S. Boothby, of West Cambridge, in said County, laborer, and insolvent debtor, and the payment of any debts, or the delivery of any of his property, to him, or for his use, or the transfer of any property, by him, are forbidden by law; said Warrant is returnable at a Court to be holden at the Probate Office, in East Cambridge in said County, on Monday the Twelfth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where all the creditors of said insolvent debtor, are notified, to come prepared, to prove their claims, and to choose one or more assignees. N. FISKE,

jy27—3w Dep. Sheriff and Messenger.

Notice of Agricultural Committee.

THE Committe on Farms, Fruit and Forest Trees, and Shrubbery, White Mulberry Trees, Reclaimed Meadows, Cranberry Patch, Manufacture of Compost Manure, &c., appointed by the Trustees of the Middlesex Society of Husbandmen and Manufactures, consisting of Nahum Hardy of Waltham, Abel Moore of Concord, and Moses Whitney of Stow, hereby give public notice that applications in writing directed to either of the Committee, or the Secretary of the Society, and received before the first Monday in September next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., will immediately be attended to, by visiting the applicant on his premises, commencing at 9 o'clock on said first Monday in September, after which time no application will be received. Per order of Committee.

N. HARDY, Chairman.

Concord, July 27, 1844. tf.

Farm for Sale.

A Farm situated in the easterly part of Stoneham, one mile from the Upper Meeting House in the North Village in Malden, seven miles from Boston, and within sixty rods of the contemplated extension of the Boston and Maine Railroad. The said Farm contains about seventy acres of good Land, divided into Mowing, Pasturing, Tillage, and about ten acres of Woodland.

There is on the above Farm 200 Apple, Pear and Peach Trees, a large part of which are grafted and in a bearing condition.

A good Dwelling House two stories high, with a Shed and Chaise-House attached, with Barn and other out buildings.

The above property was lately in the possession of Joseph Vinton, who has removed to Indiana, and will be sold at a reasonable price. Possession will be given immediately. For farther particulars inquire of the subscriber, in the centre of Stoneham, or of AARON GREEN, North Malden.

Also, a Dwelling House 30 by 25 feet, two stories high, nearly new, with a barn and 1¼ acres of land, situated in North Malden, on the corner near the Protestant Methodist Meeting House, a good stand for a store, and near the Depot of the contemplated Railroad from Wilmington to Boston; also, 5 acres of Salt Marsh situated in Malden, adjoining land of the Messrs Wellington. This marsh has cut over six tons of good fine hay in one season; it has a sedge bank that cuts about 1½ tons; it is convenient to the upland, being about 15 rods on an average to the shore. Also, 2 acres of Salt Marsh in Malden, near the residence of Henry Vanvoorhis.

For farther particulars inquire as above.

DARIUS STEVENS.

Stoneham, July 27, 1844. tf.*

A Water Privilege for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable water privilege situated in the town of Sharon, Mass. on the Savels farm. The stream of water is durable in the driest season. It is located by the side of the Boston and Providence Railroad, which forms the principal part of the dam. It is about fourteen miles from Boston, two from Canton. Terms liberal.

For further particulars, inquire of JOSEPH TOLMAN, Sharon, or of the subscriber in Worcester.

JOSEPH CURTIS.

July 18, 1844. tf

Stray Cow.

TAKEN up up by the subscriber, on the 29th of June last past, a LIGHT RED COW, with a small star in her forehead and a brass ball on her right horn. The owner may have the same by applying to the subscriber and paying charges.

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Reading, July 27th, 1844. 1w*

Channing on Texas.

A LETTER to the Hon. Henry Clay, on the Annexation of Texas to the United States, by William E. Channing; 12mo. A few copies for sale by

JAMES MUNROE & CO.,

jy13 No. 134 Washington St.

Farm for Sale,

Pleasantly situated near Spot Pond, in Stoneham, 8 miles from Boston, containing 72 acres of wood land, pasturage, mowing, &c. Several acres of the meadow may easily be brought into English mowing by gravelling. There are 100 Apple trees on the place, mostly grafted to choice fruit, and in a bearing state, and a large number of peach, plum, pear, cherry and quince trees. Also, a Nursery containing 200 budded trees, and 2 or 3000 seedling stocks.

The buildings are a large well finished House, with out buildings adjoining, suitable for two families. A barn now being enlarged to 30 by 60 feet, with a shed 10 feet by 60, stand over a new cellar 60 feet square and 10 feet deep, intended for preserving manure and keeping stock loose, upon the plan recommended by the Editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman.

The greater part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Inquire of the subscriber, on the premises. EDWARD H. STEARNS.

Stoneham, June 29, 1844. tf.

House for Sale.

A middling sized Dwelling House, two stories high, and in good repair, pleasantly located on the West side of the beautiful Common in Framingham, with a Barn and two and one-fourth acres of good land. Inquire at the Bookstore of Boynton & Marshall, or of the subscriber, on the premises.

DAVID BRIGHAM.

Framingham, July 6, 1844 tf

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers his Farm for sale, situated in the westerly part of Southboro', containing one hundred and eighty acres of land in a good state of cultivation, well proportioned into mowing, pasturing, orcharding, tillage and wood land, with a convenient two story House, two Barns and out buildings thereon—and is well supplied with water.—In its present state it will keep 20 cows, 2 yoke of oxen and a horse the year through.

The premises are so situated as to be conveniently divided into two Farms, only requiring another House to complete the arrangement.

The whole or a part will be sold as the purchaser may desire.

A large part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage.

For farther particulars apply to Col. Dexter Fay, or Sullivan Fay, Esq. of Southboro', or the subscriber, on the premises. JASPER ADAMS.

Southboro', July 6, 1844. tf

Real Estate For Sale,

Consisting of Dwelling House, Barn, Shed, Work Shop, 11 acres tillage and meadow land, 12 acres pasturage, 4½ acres wood land, 2 acres salt marsh, with an orchard of good fruit trees, together with the Grist Mill, the Pond, and all the privileges belonging thereto, pleasantly situated on the East side of Walker's Creek, in the West Parish of Gloucester.

Also, a convenient and pleasantly situated one story Dwelling House, with wood shed attached, and good garden. For further particulars inquire of

SIMON P. BURNHAM.

Gloucester, West Parian, } tf
June 22, 1844. }

For Sale,

A small farm, pleasantly situated in the south part of Hingham, about 4 miles from the harbor, 15 miles from Boston, and 1 mile from the half way house from Plymouth to Boston. Said farm contains about 26 acres, 4 of which is oak and maple wood, and about 5 acres of first rate Cranberry meadow, vines well set, and can be flowed at pleasure by a never failing stream of water, which bounds the south side of said farm. The remaining part of the farm is in a high state of cultivation, which bears heavy crops of Grain and Grass. The buildings consist of a large one story house, 30 feet barn, with a cellar under one bay, a wagon house 11 by 30, Cooper's shop, 16 by 30, nearly new and all in good repair, with about 60 fruit trees, Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry and Quince in abundance, and nearly all in a bearing state, with a variety of Grape Vines.

Inquire of the Subscriber on the premises, or of WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER, Esq. at the office of the Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston.

DANIEL BARTLETT.

Hingham, April 13. tf

A Farm for Sale,

Pleasantly situated in the westerly mowing, tillage, pasturing, and fenced with stone walls, with a good supply of water, wood and lumber; a young and thrifty Orchard of choice grafted fruit. The Buildings are large and commodious. Said farm will be sold low, and a long credit given for most of the purchase money

JOSEPH PRIEST.

Holden, June 15, 1844. je22

Framingham Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

THE subscriber has yet on hand a few good Carriages for family and business use, which will be sold cheap for cash.

Also for sale, Harnesses, Collars, Trunks, Wagons, Pew Cushions, Riding Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Carriage Lamps, brass bands, coach wrenches, harness buckles, trimmings, carriage lace, and a large quantity of wool flocks for stuffing, &c. &c. for sale.

Also, Paints, copal varnish, spirits turpentine, sponge blacking, Linseed and Neatsfoot Oil.

Painting, Trimming and Repairing in all the above branches, done by first rate workmen, with the best stock, at fair prices, and at short notice.

WANTED, *immediately, a smart, active woman*, to do the work in the family, and a part of the time to be occupied on common sewing.

HOLLIS HASTINGS.

Framingham, June 15, 1844. tf

Notice.

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Executor to the last will and testament of MARY TROWBRIDGE, late of Framingham, in the county of Middlesex, widow, deceased, testate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased, are required to exhibit the same; and all persons, indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

WARREN NIXON, Executor.

Framingham, June 25, 1844. 3w jy6

Buckwheat and Millet.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON have just received a fresh supply of Buckwheat and Millet, which will be sold low, at the Agricultural Warehouse, Quincy Hall, Boston.

July 13th, 1844. 3w

Premium Scythes.

300 DOZ. Phillips, Messer and Colby's celebrated Scythes, of German, Shear and cast steel.

Also, 100 doz. Farwell's do., warranted.

At wholesale or retail, at unusually low prices, by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall.

Subsoil Ploughs.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON manufacture several sizes of SUBSOIL PLOUGHS made in form like a genuine Subsoil Plough imported by them from Scotland. They have been thoroughly tested with great satisfaction as the increasing demand from all sections of the country testifies. The New York State Agricultural Society in Sept. 1843, awarded their first premium to the Subsoil Plough made by Ruggles & Co. Prices $6, $8, $10, $12 and $15.

Agricultural Warehouse, Quincy Hall, Boston.

mh23

Buckingham's Devotional Exercises.

DEVOTIONAL Exercises for Schools and Families, new edition, with additions; just published by JAMES MUNROE & CO, No. 134 Washington street. July 19

Miss Sedgwick's Work.

ALIDA; or Town and Country, by the author of "Allen Prescott." Price 50 cents. Received and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO, No. 134 Washington, opposite School street. July 19

Fownes's Prize Essay.

CHEMISTRY, as exemplifying the Wisdom and Beneficence of God, by George Fownes, Ph. D., Chemical Lecturer in the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, 12mo; received and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO, No. 134 Washington street. July 19

The Best Hoes!!

A FEW of Stetson's superior Hoes may be had at the Ploughman Office. They are recommended as having given complete satisfaction. Those who have used them prefer Stetson's Hoes to any other in the market. tf my11

Joseph Breck & Co.,

NEW ENGLAND *Agricultural Warehouse*, AND SEED STORE,

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties;—they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States, and would invite all to send in their orders as soon as possible, that they may supply themselves with the choicest varieties in good season for the Spring planting.

The following are a few of the most important kinds which they offer wholesale and retail, viz:

PEAS.

Cedo Nulli, Hill's Early, Early Dwarf, do Charlton, do France, do Warwick, Improved Blue Imperial, Woodford's Dwarf Marrow, Bishop Dwarf for borders, Knight's Dwarf, Dwarf Marrowfats, Tan do, &c.

BEANS.

Lima, Saba, Horticultural Pole, Dwf. China, do Mohawk, do Marrow, Red Cranberry Pole, White do do, Kidney Pole, Dwf. Kidney, do Case Knife, do Six Weeks, &c.

CABBAGES.

Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Green Globe Savory, Red Dutch, Low Dutch, Early York, do Battersea, do Hope, do Venack, do Sugar Loaf, with a complete variety of other kinds, some of which are, Long Blood and Turnip Beets, French Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Long Orange, Early Horn and White Field Carrots, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Broccolis of all sorts, Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme, and Turnips more than twenty fine varieties.

*** They have just received per Ship Minerva, a fine and choice lot of new *Flower Seeds*, which together with an assortment of over four hundred kinds, comprise the most complete collection ever offered for sale.

*** *Fruit and Ornamental Trees*, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Roses, Dahlias, Green-house Plants, Rhubub and Asparagus Roots, and all Nursery productions furnished at one day's notice, and when requested, can be packed in mats and boxes, so as to be sent to Europe or any part of America.

*** Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms with Seeds of various sizes, containing a complete assortment, neatly put up in papers, labelled and sealed ready for retail, with printed directions on each package for its management and cultivation.

*** *Grass Seeds* at wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices. Also, Kentucky Blue Grass, a first rate article for Lawns. Clover Seed, Red and White, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Fowl Meadow, Northern and Southern Red Top, Barley, Oats, Millet, Rhode Island Grass, Buckwheat, &c, &c, of the best quality and for sale low.

Agricultural Books of all kinds, constantly on hand.

Agricultural and Garden Implements of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do do, 100 Common do do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do do, 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do Common do, 100 do Spades, 500 do Grass Scythes, 300 do Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do, 500 do Hay Rakes, 200 do Garden do, 200 do Manure Forks, 300 do Hay do, 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do Truck do, 100 do Draft do, 500 do Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on rollers.

TIE UP CHAINS!—Just received by the "Oceanus" 300 Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

f17 tf Nos. 51 & 52 North Market St.

Annual Fair and Cattle Show

—OF THE—

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

For the year 1844.

To be held at Poughkeepsie, Sept. 17th, 18th and 19th.

To the Friends of Domestic Industry.

BETWEEN four and five hundred Premiums are offered for the best qualities of Agricultural Products of all sorts, Animal and Vegetable, and for Implements and Goods of Domestic Manufacture, whether and Inanbulls. Many of the Premiums—on Cattle, and other things—are open for competition from other States.

Manufacturers of Woollen and Cotton Goods in New England, as well as in this State, and all others engaged in manufacturing articles anywise connected with the wants of the Farmer and Mechanic, may find the State Fair an advantageous opportunity for exhibiting samples of their productions. Persons intending to exhibit articles of any kind, should report to the Recording Secretary (Henry O'Reilly,) of Albany, as soon as practicable, free of postage; so that adequate arrangements may be made for transportation, &c.

Admission to the Fair, One Shilling—or $1 for membership, which will allow admission to the member's family.

The facility of travelling and transportation by steamboats on the Sound and the Hudson River, and by the Railroads connected therewith, (together with the liberality usually manifested by Railroad and Steamboat Companies on such occasions, with the arrangements for accommodating visitors at Poughkeepsie and other towns adjacent on the Hudson,) warrant the belief that the immense throngs usually attending the State Fairs will be better accommodated at the next Fair than on any former occasion.

Editors are requested to notice the arrangements, for the benefit of their readers among the farmers and mechanics. Visitors to the Fair will find the excursion to and from, through the Highlands and by West Point, very pleasant; and the most thorough arrangements will secure general satisfaction to those visitors while at Poughkeepsie. tf jy6

A Rare Chance for an Extra Farm.

One of the best Farms in the County of Cumberland is new offered for sale, containing 165 acres of land, 120 of which is under cultivation, the residue in wood and pasture, which is the best in the neighborhood, with never failing springs of water; it now cuts 120 tons of English and 15 tons of salt hay, and with moderate dressing may be made to cut 200 tons of English in a very few years. It is within 20 minutes ride of Portland, Me.; is bounded on one side by tide water, has a wharf where mussles for dressing at 80 cents per cord can be landed, and along side of which a vessel of 120 tons can load with hay or wood. The buildings consist of a double two story house thoroughly finished and painted, 3 barns, a large shed, wood house and corn house, and has a young orchard of choice fruit trees. If a purchaser preferred it he might have his choice to take 125 acres with all the buildings, excepting one barn, or the whole property. Any one wishing to purchase a valuable Farm, can learn farther particulars by addressing box 81, Portland Post Office. tf my11

MOORE'S NORTH AMERICAN Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,

—AND—

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

—AT—

NOS. 43 and 45 ANN STREET,

BOSTON.

THE proprietor of the above establishment would call the attention of purchasers of Cloths and Clothing of every description, to his very extensive assortment, consisting of every style, or fabric, from the heavy and serviceable goods of American Manufacture, to the finer fabrics of Germany, France and England. Shippers or purchasers for the Western trade will do well to call, as the above will be offered at prices which shall defy competition.

Also, constantly receiving by every arrival of the European Steamers, many of the richest descriptions of London and Parisian furnishing articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

ap6 tf JOHN L. MOORE.

Just Published,

THE AMATEUR'S SONG BOOK, containing a large collection of Sentimental, National and Comic Songs, set to Music, viz:—The first treble and bass, price 25 cts.

Also, the following Musical works.

	price single.
Musician's Companion, first part,	$1,00
second do	1,00
Instrumental Musician, No. 1,	50
do do do 2,	50
do do do 3,	50
School for the Flute,	50
do do do Violin,	50
do do do Clarionet,	50
do do do Fife,	50
do do do Flageolet,	50
Preceptor do do Semitoned Accordion,	50
do do do Common do	37½

Published and sold by E. HOWE, JR., 7 Cornhill, Boston. tf ap27

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SUPERIOR GRAIN CRADLES, light and strong, for sale by RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, Quincy Hall Agricultural Warehouse. 3w jy6

For Sale.

A Farm pleasantly situated about one and a half miles easterly of the centre of Southboro', on the county road leading from Worcester to Boston, containing seventy acres of land, with a dwelling-house of cottage form, wood-house, carriage house, piggery, barn and sheds thereon, all built within five years, at a cost of more than $2500 The water is brought in lead pipes into the house and barn yard. There is a cellar under the barn, with passage ways from it on two sides. One hundred young fruit trees, consisting of apple, pear, peach, cherry, &c., and sixty apple trees engrafted three years since, in trees of from six to twelve inches through, all of the best varieties of fruit. The farm lies in the most compact form, being entirely in one body, bounded by the aforesaid county road on the south, on a river on the north, with a straight line running from said road to said river on the west, and, with but one variation, a straight line from said road to said river on the east. It is inclosed and divided almost entirely with stone wall—and in richness of soil ranks in the first class among the many good farms in this well known farming town. It has conveniences and merits too numerous to set forth here, but can be seen and better understood by examining the premises. The object of the subscriber in advertising it now, is, that it may be examined while the crops are on the ground. A part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if desired.

Evidence of perfect title will be given.

SULLIVAN FAY.

Southboro', June 12, 1844. tf je15

POTTER'S Botanic Garden and Nurseries,

CRANSTON, R. I.

100,000 FRUIT TREES of all the desirable varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Mulberries, &c. &c., can be furnished at this establishment, suitable for transplanting this present spring—some are of large size.

Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries, of the finest varieties.

Ornamental and Forest Trees, Evergreen Trees, Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, with a great variety of other choice Roses, Altheas, Syringo, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, Vines, Creepers, &c. &c.

Green and Hot House Plants.

This establishment contains the most extensive variety of plants to be found at any one place in New England; the selections have been made from the most noted sources in this country and Europe; and the Proprietor flatters himself that persons cannot obtain at any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons wishing quantities will be furnished at lower prices than can be purchased at any similar establishment in the country.

Those in the city or vicinity, wishing to view the Plants, can by leaving Boston in the morning train of cars to Providence return in the afternoon, as the Nursery is but a mile from the city of Providence.

☞ Catalogues of the Plants will be distributed *gratis*, at the office of this paper.

☞ Trees and Plants packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the country.

ANSON HOWARD POTTER.

Cranston Botanic Garden, }
March 16, 1844. }

Cheap Cash School Book Store.

LEWIS & SAMPSON, Publishers and Booksellers, No. 122 Washington street, Boston, would invite the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers, School Committees, and others, to their large stock of *POPULAR STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS*, constantly on hand, comprising in part the following:—

PIERPONT, Worcester, Angell, Emerson, Porter, Saunders, Lovell, Adams, Hale, Goodrich; Abbott's Reading; Mitchell, Smith, Olney, Parley, Woodbridge, Willard, Malte Brun, Burritt, Huntington, and Worcester's Geographies;

EMERSON, Smith, Davis, Walsh, Adams, Welsh, Leonard, Burnham, and Greenleaf's Arithmetics.

SMITH, Murray, Levizac, Gould, Adams, Kirkham, Goodnow, Bolmar, Cllott, Fisk, Brown, Fowle, Frost, Alger, Green, Andrews, and Stoddards' Grammars.

COMSTOCK, Blake, Swift, Parker, Abercrombie, Olmsted, Phelps, Jones, Bakewell, and Smellies' Philosophy.

GRAY, Comstock, Blake, Turner, Eaton, Phelps, Johnson, and Grund's Chemistries.

DONNEGAN, Leverett, Boyer, Nugent, Webster, Walker, Lempriere, Ainsworth, Graglia, Meadows, Grove, Anthon, Newman, Barretti, Gallaudet, and Davenport's Dictionaries.

PARLEY, Goodrich, Hale, Pinnock, Goldsmith, Worcester, Olney, and Robinson's Histories.

VOSE, Blake, Wilkins, Olmsted, Ryan, and Whewell's Astronomies

WEBSTER, Town, Gallaudet, Sanders, Hazen, Leonard, Marshall, Colmly, Emerson, Fowle, and Perry's Spelling Books.

Also, all the books in general use upon Rhetoric, Botany, Mathematics, Algebra, Book-keeping, &c. Anthon's series of Classical Works, Latin, Greek, French and German School Books, &c. &c.

In addition to the above, can be found one of the most extensive assortments of miscellaneous books in New England, all of which will be sold at prices as low as at any Bookstore in the country. tf d16

School and Text Books---Cheap.

JAMES MUNROE & CO, Publishers and Booksellers, 134 Washington street, would ask the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers School Committees and others to their large stock o Standard School Books and also of Greek and Latin Books for Academies and High Schools, supplies o which are kept constantly on hand; among them are

Goldsbury's Common School Grammar and Sequel;

Worcester's American Primary Spelling Book and Sequel;

Pictorial Natural History, 400 cuts;

Introduction to Geometry, with plates;

Crosby's Greek Course; Sale's Spanish Course;

PRIMERS, by Gallaudett, Worcester, Emerson, Bentley, and Wood;

SPELLING BOOKS, by Worcester, Webster, National Spelling Books, Emerson, Town, Gallaudett, Saunders, Hazen, Fowle, Leonard and Marshall;

READING BOOKS, by Saunders, Porter, Pierpont, Worcester, Abbott, Lovell, Hale and Goodrich;

HISTORIES, by Worcester, Olney, Goodrich, Hale, Pinnock, Goldsmith and Robinson;

GEOGRAPHIES, by Mitchell, Olney, Smith, Goodrich, Woodbridge, Malte Brun, Burritt and Worcester;

GRAMMARS, by Goldsbury, Smith, Murray, Kirkham, Frost, Green, Brown, Fisher and Fowle;

PHILOSOPHIES, by Comstock, Blake, Swift, Parker, Olmstead, Phelps, Jones, Bakewell, Smellie;

CHEMISTRIES, by Gray, Paelps, Turner, Eaton, Beck, Johnston, and Grund;

GEOMETRIES, by Peirce, Legendre and Grund;

ASTRONOMIES, by Wilkins, Hershell, Vose, Blake, Olmstead and Ryan.

ARITHMETICS, by Leonard, Emerson, Greenleaf, Colburn and Davies;

Sophocles Greek Grammar and Exercises, Felton's Reader, Jacob's Reader, Homer's Iliad.

DICTIONARIES by Webster, Worcester and Walker, Leverett's Latin Lexicon, Donnegan and Groves Greek Lexicons, Anthon's Classical Dictionary. All the Works on Botany, Mathematics, Book-keeping, &c. &c.

All the various courses used in studying the Spanish, French, German and Italian Languages.

Always on hand a large assortment of Miscellaneous Books, suitable for School, Village, Lyceum and Parish Libraries, which together with the text books will be sold lower than by any house in the city.

Stationery, a large assortment. tf je8

Notice.

SAY to your Friend that if he wants to buy the best and cheapest assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, to call at C. H. BARBER

THE POET'S CORNER.

THE DIAL OF FLOWERS.

(BY MRS. HEMANS.)

'Twas a lovely thought to mark the hours,
As they floated in light away,
By the opening and the folding flowers
That laugh to the summer's day.

Thus had each moment its own rich hue,
And its graceful cup or bell,
In whose color'd vase might sleep the dew,
Like a pearl in an ocean-shell.

To such sweet signs might the time have flow'd
In a golden current on,
Ere from the garden, man's first abode,
The glorious guests are gone.

So might the days have been brightly told—
Those days of song and dreams—
When shepherds gather'd their flocks of old,
By the blue Arcadian streams.

So in those isles of delight that rest
Far off in a breezeless main,
Which many a barque, with a weary quest,
Hath sought, but still in vain.

Yet is not life, in its real flight,
Mark'd thus—even thus—on earth,
By the closing of one hope's delight,
And another's gentle birth?

Oh! let us live, so that flower by flower,
Shutting in turn, may leave
A lingerer still for the sunset hour,
A charm for the shaded eve.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Benighted Traveller.

BY MR. OLLIER.

A lover journeying to his expectant mistress and her friend loses his way. Lights are seen which

"Allure from far; but as he follows, fly;"

but when he retreats they pursue. These he finds to be Will-o'-the-wisps. He advances in great uncertainty, not knowing but he is moving from the place he desires to approach.

"After having walked about a mile farther he saw something looming in the obscurity, which on nearing it proved to be a tree. His eyes by this time were so accustomed to darkness that objects which would be invisible to one going out of a lighted room were discernable by him; and he soon perceived that he was in a woodland neighborhood. Other good prognostics were at hand; for shortly a square mass met his sight. "A house!" ejaculated he in delight. I am not deceived this time; here's the gate! Now, shall I rest against this till day-break, or waken the inmates, and so have a chance of admission! Necessity has no law. A storm is coming on. I am desperate, here goes!" And finding the handle of a bell he rang a long and loud peal, waiting anxiously for the effect of his summons.

"In a short time a lighted candle was seen at one of the windows, which being opened, a man thrust out his head and demanded who was at the gate?

"I am a traveller, and have lost my way," replied Elford.

"Be off then, and find it again," responded the man.

"I have tried to do so for many hours, and can't succeed. Let me in, I beseech you."

"Let you in, indeed!" echoed the man.—"You must think me a fool. Be off, I say, or I'll make you."

"Why," returned Elford, "do you take me for a thief?"

"To be sure I do."

"Then my friend, for once you are mistaken. I am a gentleman."

"'Twont do," observed the man. "If you don't tramp, I'll just see by way of experiment, which is the hardest—the bullets of my blunderbuss or your head."

"Fire away and lose your ammunition," rejoined Locke. "This gate is hung to a good square piece of masonry; and with that between you and me you can't hit me, you know. Here I stay."

"Well, then, my fine fellow," pursued the other, "I've another method of sickening you of disturbing folks at this hour. The mastiff shall be turned loose."

"I don't mind about that either," coolly replied Elford. "I know a trick or two about dogs. Set the fiercest you have at me, and come out with a lanthorn to see fair play. If I don't make him run yelping to his kennel in two minutes, give me a taste with your blunderbuss. You'll then have a good aim."

"Nonsense," was the surly response.

"You see I am resolved," continued Elford; "so pray do me the favor to tell your master (if indeed, you are not that worshipful person himself,) that a gentleman solicits the protection of one of his out houses for a few hours. I am sure that is a modest request."

"Go about your business, I tell you," responded the man, "and don't alarm the family."

"I won't go about my business, for, except to gain shelter in these premises, I have no business just at this moment, and I *will* alarm the family. A drenching rain is coming on.—I am so worn out with fatigue that enough heat is not left in my frame to resist a soaking — You would not, surely, be so unchristian as to deny the shelter of a loft or stable to one under such circumstances."

"The light disappeared, and Elford knew not what would ensue. He was determined, nevertheless, not to give up his point. Shortly the man came forward to the iron gate bearing a lanthorn, and armed with a blunderbuss."

"Have you brought the dog!" inquired Elford; "if so I am quite ready."

"No," replied the other. "I don't want any more noise. The family, I hope, are still asleep; and (as their servant) it is my duty to prevent their being frightened. I am now come just to see what you look like, and whether there's any more of you."

"Young Locke advanced close to the bars of the gate to facilitate the man's scrutiny; and the latter having thrown the light full on his face, said quietly, "there's no harm in you, come in." The gate was then noiselessly unlocked, the applicant admitted, and the fastenings made good. "I can't take you into the house," said the servant, "but there's plenty of sweet straw in the stable loft. Follow me."

"The resting place was soon gained. You're a good fellow; here's something for your trouble," said Elford, slipping a half guinea into the servant's hands, who, bidding him good night, descended the ladder. "Well," ruminated Locke, "this is a better termination to my night adventure than at one time I had reason to expect. Who would think that Elford Locke, a Cambridge collegian, would ever rejoice in a bed over a stable! Droll enough. How it rains! The roof here is weather tight I suppose. 'Rats and mice, and small deer,' of course. But *they* won't wake me, I know.—What would sweet Edith think if she knew where I was going to sleep to-night."

"Elford now lay down on the straw, composed his wearied limbs, and murmuring the name of his mistress, was lulled into deep sleep by the splashing of the heavy rain on the tiles over his head. In this state of oblivion he remained seven hours, when his humble friend roused him.

"The morning was brilliant after the rain.—Merrily did the sun shine in a sky of unclouded blue; and Elford, having appeased his hunger with a biscuit, prepared for a more successful expedition. As he was crossing the lawn under the guidance of the servant, in order to make his exit from the premises, one of the parlor windows was suddenly thrown up, and a female voice was heard to exclaim, "Why, as I live, there is Mr. Locke! Elford turned his head and saw Mrs. Lyttleton, towards whom rushed two young ladies.

"Elford, Elford!" gasped one of them.

"Edith," exclaimed our traveller in amazement.

"Yes," replied she. "Where have you been? How came you here? Where are you going? Why do you leave our house? Come in, Elford, come in."

"The explanation that followed may be readily anticipated. Our traveller, after all, had blundered on the right house. Edith was astonished, distressed, delighted, agitated, and laughed through her tears, till there was a fear that her emotion would end in hysterics. Her mother had much ado to calm her. "To think," she exclaimed, "that you should be sleeping in our stable loft, when a good bedroom awaited you in the house. Your portmanteau has arrived. You will find it under your dressing table. Stephen, show Mr. Locke to his room.—Breakfast will be ready directly. Dear Elford is safe. Oh, how happy I am!"

MAMMOTH CAVE.

CROGHAN'S HALL, May 27, 1844.

Here I am at the very last end of the great Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, ten miles under ground; I say the *last* end, because a few years ago the farthest extremity was believed to be not more than two or three miles from the entrance. Since then, however, the enterprising guide, Stephen, the Columbus of these subterrean regions, has revealed to the gaze of admiring thousands a new world of wonders, such as the eye of man had never before witnessed. That these discoveries will be farther extended, and a more distant termination made known, I have no doubt, as there are some twenty large branches which still remain in primeval darkness, unexplored.

For seven long hours, (they appeared short to me,) have I been toiling with rapid step to reach this place; and now having properly disposed of my share of venison, chickens, biscuit, pies, strawberries and cream, &c., in company with an agreeable party; and having quenched my thirst at the delicious spring hard by, I feel as if it would be a pleasure to commune for awhile with a kindred spirit above ground, and (with your permission) to act the part of a *cicerone* in reviewing the scenes through which I have lately passed.

Follow me then from the Cave-house, lamp in hand, down the deep narrow valley leading to the 'mouth.' The lengthened shadows of the early dawn thicken across our path, embowered by vine-encumbered trees; and

Along these blushing borders, bright with dew,
And in yon mingled wilderness of flowers,
Fair handed spring embosoms every grace.

Through the vista which opens before us, mark how the craggy cliffs of Green river tower steep and high from the very brink, their wood-crowned summit and ivy-mantled brow, bathed by the rising sun in liquid gold: and observe far down in the quiet vale, the placid green tinged waters, encircling in their embrace a lovely island.

But far different scenes await us. We feel the cool air of the cave blowing upon us, and descend by winding steps into the dark opening whence it issues. We pass the waterfall till now invisible, the door, the narrow way, and now we pause in wonder. Our feeble lights fail to dispel the gloom; above, below, around, the distant walls conceal their shadowy outlines —all is darkness. This is the vistibule of the Mammoth Cave. On our right is Audubon's avenue, so named on account of the numberless hats which hybernate within its remote recesses; in front is the main cave in which our pathway lies.

Pass we on. The lofty ceiling now appears faintly visible as the eye becomes more accustomed to the darkness. We pass the Mountain, the Kentucky Cliffs, the Church with its rock-built pulpit, its natural galleries, and 'long drawn aisle;' the clouds, which appear to float away above our heads, the Haunted Avenue, leading to Annetta's Dome; the Spring and Well; the Rocky Cave; the Figured Ceiling; the Grand Turn; and now the cave appears open at the top, and we see the bright stars twinkling on a dark ground, far up in the depths of ether.

Were we to proceed farther we might see many other places of interest—The Black Chambers, in which the level ceiling 170 feet wide is supported by enormous stone pillars, the cataracts, pouring a constant stream, sometimes so copious as to shake the walls; the Solitary Cave, with its Fairy Grotto and Coral Grove; the Temple, with its magnificent dome 120 feet high and covering an area of two acres; the beautiful Blue Slipper Spring lined with crystals—a perfect gem; but we will retrace our steps, for a short distance, and enter through an opening on our left into the Deserted Chambers. We take the branch which will conduct us to the new discoveries. We pass Richardson's Spring, the Side saddle Pit, and now the Bottomless Pit yawns before us—the *ultima thule* of the Indian inhabitants of the cave, of the saltpetre makers, and of all later adventurers up to the time of "Stephen the Illustrious," the same who now cheers these nether solitudes with his echoing song, or ever-during smile—a guide of thousands and a teacher of the great men of the earth in matters pertaining to his vocation.

Ere we cross the tiny foot bridge before us, we may as well descend this ladder on our right into the Covered Way, and take a peep at Gorin's Dome. We place ourselves at an open window, leaning against a parapet three or four feet high.

The guide goes to another place and sets off a bengal light. The dazzling glare reveals in front a perpendicular wall, extending as far up as the eye can reach—as far down as the eye can penetrate; the rest is a mighty void disclosing no limit.

We may now resume our journey, but time would fail were we to notice more than a few of the hundred branches:

"Caverns in caves, in deeps a lower deep,"

the halls, rooms, and innumerable curiosities scattered over a distance of seven or eight miles. We pass the Bridge, on which the timid might fear to tread, could they see the depth of the abyss which it spans; the Persico Avenue, full of formations, and remarkable for its exhilerating air: Silliman's Avenue, the Relief Hall, the narrow Winding Way, (the corpulent might feelingly say of this place "aye there's the *rub!*") the Bacon Rooms, in which the pendant canvassed hams make a greater display than any artificial imitation, even in the renowned Porkopolis; the Holy Sepulchre—a recess containing a natural sarcophagus, veiled by stalactic drapery; the river Styx, which is now so low that we shall need no Charon; the Dead Sea, whose deep motionless waters return but a hollow sound when a rock is thrown in; the river Lethe over which we we are soon ferried in a light canoe. Here the celebrated white eyeless fish are usually caught. If you are desirous to obtain one be careful not to disturb the water with the scoop, as their sense of touch or feeling is uncommonly acute. If you fail you must be contented with a crawfish, which is just as blind, though not as beautiful. We next come to the Echo river, passing by the way the entrance to Purgatory, (fitly named,) a rough winding crevice like passage which must be threaded whenever the river is so high as to fill the arch above its present surface.

While our guide is preparing for the long voyage which we are about to take, let us observe from this elevation how distinctly the images of all things around us are reflected from the dark waters. We see two boats united at the keel; a Stephen above and a Stephen below, both smiling so exquisitely natural, that it would be difficult to determine, except from the position, which is the original, and which the unsubstantial counterfeit. But hark! strains of faintest music now greet the enraptured ear; and now more loud, more clear, the notes swell out and gradually dissolve—echo upon echo repeats the dying sounds, till the whole arch is eloquent with voices, as if ten thousand spirits in one choir were singing their song of praise before the throne of Him who maketh all things beautiful. Nearer and nearer the sounds approach; and now far off in the dim distance appears the form of a boat as if floating on air.

Four flames blazed upward from the bow, and four descend unquenched; the glare reveals the lovely features of a lady who sits unconscious of the presence of admirers. It is a party returning from Cleveland's Cabinet. Let us hasten on, and as we pass, we too must try to raise a song. Here everybody sings, it requires so little effort to produce a very respectable effect. In about 40 minutes we reach the farther shore and now stop your ears for a moment, while I fire off this light fowling-piece. Crash! thunder! growl!

"Follows the loosened aggravated roar,
Enlarging, deepening, mingling; peal on peal
Crush'd horrible, convulsing Heaven and earth."

Not all the lions in Cæsar's menagerie, nor the great mammoth, (which is believed by many to have inhabited this cave,) nor the peace-maker, nor all together in full concert, could so well imitate the thunders of the upper world.

We now pass Mary's Stalactic Bower, Martha's Vineyard, filled with grapes, which we involuntarily taste, the Bandit's Hall with its rough scenery, the Sulphur Spring, furnishing an abudance of excellent water, and soon we reach Cleveland's Avenue, in which is the noted Cabinet. The first part which attracts the attention is the Snowball Room, snowballs above sticking to the ceiling and snowballs under foot. Beyond for more than a mile the ceiling and walls are literally covered with brilliant encrustations, white roseis; leaves like those of the Corinthian capitol; involutes more perfect than any carved work; fibrous gypsum, like bundles of spun glass; regularly formed crystals, &c., in endless variety. Visitors generally stopt at this place, and return after having dined on the "Round Table" in a hall more gorgeously decorated than that of the knights of old.

But we will extend our walk a few miles farther. We pass the Rocky Mountains; the Dismal Hollow; examine Serena's Arbor—a truly romantic grotto, containing a spring on a stalagmite stand surrounded by beautiful translucent columns; and, taking another branch arrive at last at the end of our journey in Croghan's Hall, fully repaid for a little extra labor. On our right the murmuring sound of a distant waterfall comes up from a dark abyss; on our left, the glassy waveless waters of a spring rest in their quiet bason; in front a mass of stalactite prevents our farther progress; and now, after having rested awhile and taken some refreshment, we may, in five hours fast walking, reach the Cave-house, whence we started.

This brief sketch may appear to you something like exaggeration, but in no particular does it paint in too glowing colors the astonishing reality. A gentleman now present who has seen the celebrated Grotto of Antiparos speaks of it as a bauble in comparison. A party lately from Wier's Cave in Virginia speaks of that truly interesting place in similar terms. A gentleman from New York, who is justly proud of his own Niagara, considers this by far the greater wonder.

Come then and see for yourself—come whether you still doubt or whether you believe. A ride through the barrens, blossoming all over as a garden of flowers, is alone worth a trip to the cave. Here you will find a pleasant house, an obliging landlord, a table well supplied, a pure air untainted by miasmatic exhalations, and (not the least of comforts) rest at night undisturbed by mosquitoes. Here their everlasting hum is never heard—their well-sharpened proboscis is never felt. Are you fond of field sports? you may kill your own venison, turkies, pheasants—catch your own fish, and have them cooked in any way to suit your taste. Occasionally a game at nine-pins will furnish appropriate recreation, or, if you prefer a drive through the shady forest or an excursion on the river, you can be accommodated.

"When twilight dews are falling soft,"

you may listen to the song of some fair lady accompanied by notes evolved by fairy fingers from the trembling strings of the piano; or, strolling wherever fancy leads, enjoy the evening promenade. Here summer diseases are unknown and all the vicissitudes of weather may be avoided. This crowning advantage you may soon be able to appreciate, and, if not here, be forced to exclaim:

"In vain I sigh,
And restless turn, and look around for night;
Time creeps along, and hour by hour approach,
Of a romantic mountain, the smileless side
Beneath the whole collected shade conceal'd,
Or in the *Mammoth* cave divinely-wrought,
And fresh bedewed with ever-spouting streams,
Walks coolly calm; while all the world without,
Unsatisfied and sick, tosses in noon."

Your ever faithful friend, E. F. L.
[Louisville, (Ky.,) Journal.

Professor Durbin in his work on Europe, states that Louis Phillippe maintains a standing army of 400,000 men, fully officered and equipped, and takes every precaution to insure its fidelity to his family. His eldest son, the Duke de Nemours, who becomes Regent on the death of the king, serves in the army in person, in Algeria. Yet, notwithstanding all his precautions, Louis Phillippe is distrustful of the army, and thinks that it could not be relied upon in the hour of trial. There are now in the capital 60,000 troops, and many more in the immediate neighborhood. The different corps are transferred from one post to another, withing and without the city, not remaining longer than ten days at one station—in order to prevent the formation of conspiracies among them. Europe would not permit Louis Phillippe to maintain such an army, did she not believe it necessary to the safety of his government. The next revolution in France, says Professor D. will result in a Republic without a throne, a signal for a general war, in which France must stand against Europe, or have the foot of another monarch placed upon her neck by foreign bayonets. This last, the Professor thinks will probably be the result.

SHAMEFUL IMPRISONMENT. The Newport Rhode Islander gives the particulars of the imprisonment in Cuba of an inhabitant of that town, which adds another to the disgraceful instances of power misused by the Spanish authorities. Early in the last Spring, William Bisby, a respectable man, whose family reside in Newport, R. I., was imprisoned in Matanzas on the evidence of a negro under the lash. This negro stated that Mr. B. promised to give him a gun. After he was relieved from the torture he retracted the charge, and declared that he had told a falsehood. Mr. Bisby was retained in prison, however, and there he remains.

On the 20th of May, Mr. Cranston, the member of congress from Rhode Island, was informed at Washington, that the consul at Havana had received orders from Mr. Calhoun to make the proper inquiries on the subject. But, on the 5th inst. he was still imprisoned, and our consul at Matanzas complained of being hampered by the want of instructions from home.

A REPUTABLE MAN. The Stockbridge Visiter notices the death of Mr. Ashburner, of that village, who died lately in the 72d year of his age. He was born in India, inherited a large property, and emigrated to this country from a pure love of liberty, in 1817. One of the most popular of recent English authors (who knew Mr. Ashburner intimately in India) characterizes him as "accomplished and highly informed; with great knowledge of the world, and talents of the first order; a matchless sweetness of disposition, thorough good breeding, a constant readiness to oblige and be obliged, and a delight in all the amiable parts of our nature; who with an eminently social and joyous temperament, preserved himself from the vices of a society admitted to be very lax in its moral requirements, and who, while keenly relishing the wit, the elegance, and the intellectual luxury by which it was distinguished, did not allow his active benevolence to be directed from its proper objects.

NORMAL SCHOOL. The Board of Education have finally determined to open a Normal School in Westfield Academy, on the first Wednesday in September next, provided a sufficient sum of money can be raised among the citizens for fitting up the rooms and a model school furnished. It is to be in the same building with the Academy, but the two Schools will be essentially distinct. The Rev. E. Davis has been appointed Principal, but most of the teaching will be done by others. [Westfield News Letter.

A man named Jourdan was recently shot dead in Benton county, Alabama, by a woman named Bradbury. She was arrested.

A few Notes on Three Texts.

Rom. xii. 18: If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men.
Jude 3: Earnestly contend for the faith.
Prov. xx. 18: With good advice make war.

From these passages of inspired truth we propose to illustrate three positions:

1. The desirableness of peace.
2. The occasional necessity of controversy.
3. The wisdom required to manage it.

1. *Peace.* We know not a precept in the whole compass of divine teaching, that seems to come forth so reluctantly from the great Lawgiver as this injunction of peace. It is not said in simple, unqualified terms, 'live at peace with all men,' or 'thou shalt not make war.' This would have been the measure of the command, if such had been the intention of Him who said, 'thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' But the Apostle writing under the counsel of the Spirit, knew what was in man, and providing for the infirmities of human nature and the inevitable outbreakings of its depravity, he says, *if it be possible*, live at peace; plainly implying that it would be a hard matter; and still further, *as much as lieth in you;* the first qualification having respect to the difficulties *without*, and the second to those *within*. Still, peace is to be desired. And if it be possible—if other men will allow you the privilege; as much as lieth in you—if you can make it consistent with duty to God, to truth and self, live peaceably. Do not quarrel about trifles. Do not magnify little things, and make them the occasion of strife. Especially, 'Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath.' Now it is more than probable that more than half the controversy in this world is the fruit of personal resentment. Even good men have bad passions, and these are stirred by straws, and then they fight. But we are commanded to follow peace with all men; to study the things that make for peace. 'If thine enemy hunger, feed him; if he thirst, give him drink.' John Randolph said to a youth whom he was sending away to school, 'when a boy strikes you, ask yourself if you cannot for the love of God forgive him, but mind that you do not mistake the love of God for the fear of a bigger boy. It is better to forgive an injury than to resent it, but it is better to strike back than to allow truth to suffer or justice to want a friend.' 'First pure, then peaceable,' is the motto for the church, and revolutions and matyrdoms are cheap to secure the result. Because peace costs so much, it ought to be prized.

It is the gift and the emblem of heaven. As nothing this side of hell is so much like hell as war, so *peace*, breathing good will to men, is an earnest of the bliss that awaits the good on high. To secure it, every thing but truth and righteousness ought cheerfully to be sacrificed. Pride, passion, property, power, pleasure, every thing but principle should be given up, to preserve the peace. Peril, pain, persecution, poverty should be suffered rather than that contention, without sufficient cause, be permitted to distract the neighborhood of the church. If it be possible, as much as lieth in you, live peaceably with all men. If a man smite thee on the right cheek, turn to him the other. He will scarcely strike again, and if he does, what of it? It will not hurt you in heaven. We have only one life to live on earth, and that's a short one. Let us not spend the strength of it in trifling controversies; in spliting hairs with hair splitters; in chasing abstractions with men without common sense; in battling windmills or metaphysical speculations that would never obtain a local habitation or a name if they were severely let alone. Many a dogmatic has been made a *great man* by being opposed, who would never have been known beyond his own doorstep if somebody had not been foolish enough to try to put him down. Strife is like the letting out of waters. You know not to what it will lead. But peace is always sweet, and to be valued beyond jewels. Therefore seek peace, and let contention alone before it is meddled with.

2. The occasional necessity of controversy.—*Earnestly contend for the faith.* This is a precept as peremptory and solemn as the one which we have just been considering. Obedience thereof, makes *attention* a duty as plainly as the law of love enjoins peace. It is taken for assaults upon the truth. Bad men hate it;—weak men are led away from it; and errorists, from wickedness, weakness or ignorance, will assail the truth and must be withstood. We have no right to give place to error,—no, not for an hour. This is the letter and the spirit of this divine injunction. Slothfulness, cowardice, meanness, will sometimes tempt to a base surrender or a compromise, but God commands us to fight.

The faith. This means the truths which are committed to us. They are from everlasting to everlasting. Not unstable according to time, place and circumstances; but just what they were in old times, they are now and will be.—The Bible is their depository. It is open, and he who runs may read. Some men talk of *new* truths; improvements in theology, and discoveries in moral science, but if they are parts of *the faith* once delivered to the saints, they are not new, and if they are not parts of that faith they are not worth contending for. At least we are not commanded to fight about them.—But the fiercest of modern logomachies have been about matters and things that the *saints* of old never dreamed of. Before we go to war, then, let us be sure that the faith is in peril. If a real, veritable principle of truth is in jeopardy, let us move heaven and earth, rather than suffer it to be moved a hair.

Contend for the faith. Many very good people have a morbid dread of controversy. They never contend and they cannot bear that others should. They dislike to see controversy on the pages of their religious newspaper, or to hear it from the pulpit. Easy souls they are, and they cannot see the use of so much contention.—Well, it is an evil, a great evil; a very great evil—not to be endured but to prevent a greater. Just as prisons, scaffolds, hangmen, soldiers, armies and navies, are great evils, and only to be endured to prevent the greater evils of rapine and murder and anarchy. We hope the time will come, when nations and individuals will learn war no more. But as long as violence, injustice and oppression are at work among men, we must have war. So we hope the time is at hand when truth will be triumphant, and the Prince of Peace, the God of Truth, will sway his sceptre over the human race. Even so come Lord Jesus, come quickly. But until truth gets the victory, there will be, there must be controversy. This sitting quietly under the shadow of a great tree, and finding fault with the struggling soldiers on the field for raising such a dust and making such a noise, is vastly pleasant to a chicken-heart. It even makes some people think you might be something of a soldier yourself, if you thought the matter worth fighting for. But finding fault with others is no way to put an end to the battle. The command is to *contend*. And there are times and seasons when all love of ease and peace and good neighborhood, when all considerations of popularity, profit and pleasure must be thrown away, and every man who loves the truth and has a voice or a pen, must stand at his post and *do* for God and the faith. He must not only defend; he must also contend. He must put on the whole armor—not the helmet and shield only—he must take the sword, and fight the good fight, and when he has done all, stand: stand fast and ready to do the same thing again.

Earnestly contend We want none but *earnest* men in these times. Luther was an earnest man. Was he not! So was John Knox.—There was no half way work with those men. Not for a little did they contend; but once at it, a world in arms was no match for them. Never was a truth saved or a lie crushed but by earnest men. We say, then, do not contend for trifles, but when you do contend be in earnest.

3. The wisdom required to manage it. *With good advice make war.* For what man, unless a very foolish one, going to war, sitteth not down first to count the cost. Those who go to war without, are apt to come back more rapidly than they went.

First, be sure you are right. It would be a wicked as well as a very silly thing to get into a controversy, and be on the wrong side all the while. We do not say that in moral war, as in the field, you should consider whether you are on the strong side; if numbers are the measure of strength. With ten thousand you may meet him that hath twenty thousand, if you are right and he wrong. Yea, one may chase a thousand and two put ten thousand to flight. The truth is mighty—and every rivulet will furnish arguments for Davids, that the heads of Goliaths cannot withstand. But you must be right, or God will be against you; and what your opponent lacks in strength, will be more than made up in justice. You will be beaten, as you ought to be, if you defend the wrong.

Again. Keep your temper. Lose this, and you lose your cause. And doubly dreadful is your defeat when you get the worst of the argument and disgrace yourself besides. But it very seldom happens that war, even moral war, is waged without passion. The very best of men sometimes lose their balance, and, mistaking temper for *zeal in a good cause*, they bring reproach upon themselves and the doctrines they defend. A few partizans will applaud their spirit, and cheer them on to fiercer exhibitions; but the better and the larger part of the community pity their weakness and wish they would deport themselves more becomingly. Besides, no man can manage an argument when he is in a passion. The mind should be tranquil, for the reasoning powers to enjoy their loftiest and most efficient play; and the man who is mad might almost as well be a fool, if he have a wily and strong enemy to overcome.

Be courteous. If you kill your antagonist, do it decently. There is neither sense nor grace in making every controversy *personal*, calling hard names instead of using sound arguments, and substituting dirt for logic. But this the manner of some is. And of some good men too. In religious or literary controversies, it is a very common practice to apply opprobious epithets to an opponent, to try to say a smart thing at his expense, to make the world laugh at him when he cannot be put down by a fair argument, and to fasten *a bad name* to him or his doctrine, when no reasoning will dislodge him or explode his dogmas. All this is only contemptible. It is not the resort of candid, truth-loving, honest men. Michael would not *rail* at the devil when they fought. It is the trade of second-rate disputers, and is despised by well-trained, confident and competent dialecticians. But dirt-throwing debaters are much more popular than the courteous and respectable, and it is very hard to draw a right man into controversy. He shrinks from mingling in the strife of words, and prefers to leave truth in its naked invincibility, to demonstrate its immortality by living alone among its enemies.

Be honest. But I am not a villain, you say, and why advise me to be honest? Do you despise cunning as you do cheating? Would you lose your cause rather than use a sophism?—Would you take advantage of an opponent's mistake, and pervert his meaning, when you knew that he had not clearly expressed his own views? Honesty, in the days of the old Roman, implied a sense of honor that is lost from the word and is rare in the world. It ought *now* to embrace those nice appreciations of right and wrong that make a man's interests safe in the hands of his honest foes. Honesty has a conscience. It is all conscience, shielding an enemy from injustice, and making the bosom in which it dwells a temple of purity. Be honest then. Give an opponent all he can fairly ask. Give him more than he can *demand*, and then make an end of his logic.

This leads us to say—Make thorough work. Be slow to contend. Study the things that make for peace. If it be possible, as much as lieth in you live peaceably with all men. But if you most contend, do the work thoroughly. If the point in dispute is worth being contested, it ought to be settled. But to put the matter at rest, go into it heartily, study it intently, examine it from all points and in all lights, watch over it, pray over it, sleep over it, make yourself master of it in all its bearings and relations, especially examine the strength of the wrong side; see what can be urged against you, and look at this calmly, deliberately, and with a willingness to be convinced of error, and when you have thus become absorbed in the subject and thoroughly acquainted with the nature and extent of the grounds on which you are to marshal your force and fight the battle, *then* strike hard, and repeat the blow and lay her; have no mercy on error; but bearing in mind that you have a divine commission to exterminate it, slay on till the last Agag is hewn in pieces before the Lord.

Give up when you know you are wrong. It requires some magnanimity and grace, and if you have neither, you need to be reformed before you turn reformer. The best of men and the wisest are sometimes mistaken. David and Solomon were. And you are not as good or wise as either. But when you see that you have made a false step, advanced an unsound position, erred in matter of fact or inference, be a man and say so. It will help your cause.—But if it kills it, better is it to fail even in a good cause than triumph by a lie.

Lastly, in victory be quiet. There is no need of blowing the ram's horns after the walls are down. Let the glory of the triumph appear in the peaceful and fruitful reign of truth, delivered and established by your arm; but do not boast of it. Let another praise thee and not thy own lips. In sweet confidence of success, rejoicing in the overthrow of error, and as you hang up the weapons of your warfare to be used again when the times demand, you may say, but say it softly, that your enemies may not hear it, 'Blessed be the Lord my strength, which teacheth my hands to war, and my fingers to fight.' Let the consciousness of having done well and the joy in truth's progress be your comfort now, as you repose on your laurels, and quietly wait till the Master calls you to the higher reward of rejoicing in the veilless sunlight of his approving smile. To do good and please God, is the first and last duty of man. To repose in his arms, to listen to his approving voice, to reflect the lustre of his radient and complacent eye, this, is the loftiest ambition of a created mind. This is worth striving for, contending through life for, with men and angels spectators of the struggle, worth dying for, dying on the battle field, in a dungeon, at the stake, or on a cross.

IRENÆUS.
[N. Y. Observer.

SOFT SHELLED CRABS. The following description of the manner in which they change the crustaceous covering of their bodies, is copied from a work—"Excursions through the Slave States"—just published: The process of throwing off its shell is one which I have often witnessed in all its stages, towards the mouth of the Potomac river, and in various parts of that great estuary, the Chesapeake bay. There these crustacea are seen during the summer months in countless numbers, and of all sizes, half-buried in the mud, undergoing a severe operation, which Nature, consistently with the simplicity of all her works, has curiously and appropriately adapted them to. When the calcareomucuous matter which exudes from their bodies begins to rise, and to force the shell a little upwards, the animal instinctively seeks the low shores, as a place of refuge against the voracious inhabitants of the rivers, that would otherwise prey upon it when divested of its armor. In a short time the sutures of the shells begin to relax, and the edible parts to be separated from them by their intervention of the mucuous matter. When all is ready for the great struggle, the animal makes its exertion, and gradually backs out, leaving the shell behind, and sometimes with the loss of a claw or two. The operation being over, the crab appears to be entirely exhausted, and is nothing but a soft unresisting mass, prostrate in the mud. But it gradually reacquires strength, mucuous matter is continually secreting and coming to the surface of its body, where it slowly indurates, and takes a crustaceous appearance.

A work is announced in London under the title of *Glossology*—or additional means of diagnosis of disease to be derived from indications and appearances of the tongue, by Dr. B. Ridge. The journals say "Dr. Ridge has made one of the most vitally important discoveries since the days of Hunter, viz: that certain appearances in parts of the tongue indicate the presence of certain diseases, and that these parts correspond with certain organs of the body."

NORTHAMPTON AND SPRINGFIELD RAILROAD. The first four sections of this road, extending from the Western Railroad to Cabotville, are already in the hands of responsible contractors, who are to have it completed and ready for the rails by the first of November next. They are to commence operations in the ensuing week. The road will, therefore, probably be ready for cars before the 1st. of December next. We understand that the contracts have been taken at 12 or 15 per cent. under the estimates of the engineer. [Hampshire Gazette.

THE WEST SIDE SURVEY has been completed, and we learn that the route is found to be quite feasible; but nothing as to the opinion of the engineer has transpired. The surveyors are now examining more thoroughly the east side route, in order that the advantages and disadvantages of each may be fully considered.

A third route has been suggested by a gentleman at South-Hadley Falls, which would seem to be worth looking at, viz: to come up on the east side to, and cross at, the head of the falls. 'It is stated that the river at this place is only about 500 feet wide, and that nature has erected a stone abutment one side, and laid the foundation for one on the other.

Should the road cross at Willimansett, many years will, probably, not elapse, before a bridge would be built across the river at South-Hadley Falls. [Ib.

ANOTHER LOWELL. The water-power at South-Hadley Falls is said to be double that at Lowell. It is also said, that the west side of the river (in West-Springfield) affords the better facilities for using it. Madam Rumor, with one of her thousand tongues reports, that John Chase of Cabotville, and other shrewd men, have purchased (or got the refusal to purchase) a considerable tract of land on the west side of the river, including the water-privilege, with the intention of occupying that magnificent water-power. Some, in their fruitful imaginations, picture to themselves that a second Lowell, spring up there in the course of ten or fifteen years. [Ib.

GLOUCESTER. Our town is at present filled with strangers from the city and country, who have congregated here to snuff the sea breezes, and recruit the wearied energies of body and mind. They seem to be enjoying themselves in fishing, and riding, and walking, to their hearts' content. The bathing too must not be forgotten. Every morning, from early dawn to 11 o'clock, parties of mermaids may be seen on the beach splashing in the clear water, or sitting upon the rocks, combing their tresses and chattering and laughing in the highest glee, and now and then some clear voice may be heard pouring forth strains of music, such as Boston folks seldom hear in the heated atmosphere of gas lighted saloons. And then the fishing parties at Eastern Point and at Bass Rocks, every pleasant day, come off with great gusto. If the sun scalds a little, the breezes are cool and refreshing; and even when the natives call it warm, the cits, who have been accustomed to the close and heated air of the city, call it cool and delightful; and such an appetite as they have for the chowders, which by the way some of our folks know how to make; and the sweet crispy cunners, and the fish right out of the water, fried to a turn, and a dessert of clams, right out of the sand—and all cooked under the shade of a rock, with plenty of lemonade, and silver top, and cool spring water—who would not have an appetite! [Telegraph.

NOTES FOR TRAVELLERS. The following notes of distances between places which are likely to be much visited this season by travellers, are prepared by the Philadelphia Inquirer for its readers:

The distance from Philadelphia to New York, via the railroad, 86 miles.

New York to Baltimore, railroad routes, 182.
New York to Washington, 220.
New York to Boston, Stonington and Providence railroad, 224.
New York to Boston, Norwich and Worcester railroad, 237.
New York to Springfield, New Haven and Hartford railroad, 143.
New York to Albany, steamboat, 145.
New York to Albany, east side of Hudson river, stage, 144.
Portland to Bangor, stage, 129.
Portland to Quebec, Augusta and Norridgewock, stage, 300.
Boston to Bangor, steamboat, 245.
Boston to Montreal, Concord and Burlington, (Vt.) railroad stage and steamboat, 317.
Albany to Montreal, Lake Champlain, 250.
Montreal to Quebec, steamboat, 180.
Abany to Buffalo, railroad, 325.
Buffalo to Kingston; (Canada,) Lewistown, 222
Kingston to Montreal, St. Lawrence river, 212.
Buffalo to Detroit, steamboat, 372.
Buffalo to Chicago, the Lakes, 1047.
Buffalo to Chicago, Detroit and St. Joseph's, 640.
Albany to Troy, stage, 6.
Albany to Ballston Spa, 30.
Albany to Saratoga, 37.
Albany to Montreal, 252.

A DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN BOSTON. Last night, (Thursday) about ten o'clock, as Mr. David A. Boynton who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Cross and Ann streets, was returning home, (having just closed the store) he was attacked by two persons, one of whom knocked Mr. Boynton down with his fist, and succeeded in robbing him of a small amount of change and several keys. A gentleman named Shumway, who was near, raised an alarm, and ran to Mr. Boynton's assistance. The robbers then ran off in different directions, pursued by Mr. Shumway and one of the watchmen. The latter succeeded in arresting one of the robbers. The other escaped. The captured robber gives his name as John Adams, but will give no other account of himself. Several skeleton keys were found on his person. Mr. Boynton was not much hurt. He had $700 in his wallet, and a gold watch. The robbers were seen prowling about the store in the evening. [Mail.

SINGULAR DEATH. We were at Ballston on Sunday, and learned the following:—A lad, son of Mr. Beach, was in the field on Thursday, when he complained of being stung in the knee, and when he arrived home he suffering so much that his friends examined it, but saw nothing but a small scratch, as they thought. The leg, however, commenced swelling, and continued so to do, notwithstanding medical aid was soon called in, till Saturday, when the lad died. The wound and the subsequent course of the disease and the death of the boy, induced the physicians to pronounce it a case of a bite by some poisonous snake. [Albanian.

AFFRAY IN OLNEYVILLE—MAN STABBED.—An altercation on some trifling affair took place in Olneyville yesterday afternoon, between two men, named Aaron C. Miller and Robert Jenkins, which ended by the former stabbing the latter in such a manner that his life is despaired of. The subject was of a most trivial character. Miller was arrested and is now in prison awaiting his trial, which takes place on Wednesday. [Providence Transcript.

A young man, named Nicholas Manovich, bled to death at the Mansion House, in Mobile, on the night of the 16th inst., in consequence of the accidental removal from his arm, while in bed, of a bandage over the puncture by which he had been bled by a physician during the day.

On Saturday morning, shortly after the Philphia train of cars had left Baltimore, a young gentleman was dreadfully injured, supposed fatally, by his head coming in contact with the bridge